The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 49. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1874. NO. 13.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

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	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	$ 3 50	$ 4 50	$ 5 50	$ 8 00	¼ col	$ 9 00	$ 18 00	$ 27	$ 36
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Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims.
Jan.7,71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street, Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hillstreet Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

HOFFMAN & SKEESE, Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
STER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS, &C
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, April 13, 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain messuage and tract of land situate in West township, Huntingdon county, State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Wm. Stewart and Dorsey's heirs on the west, lands of John and Michael Ware on the south, and lands of Wm Reed on the east, containing 102 acres and 37 perches, having thereon erected a two story dwelling house, frame barn, and other outbuildings.

ALSO, All of defendant's right, title and interest, in a certain tract of land in Jackson township, county of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by land of George W. Johnston, on the north by land of James Fleming, on the south by land of Greenwood Furnace Company, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Warfel.

ALSO—All that certain two story frame dwelling house, with a basement story, being about twenty-five feet in front by nineteen feet in depth, located on a lot or piece of ground in the village of McConnellstown, Walker township, in the county of Huntingdon, on the west side of the public road leading from Huntingdon to Bedford, adjoining lot of Jonas Buckwalter on the north, and a sixteen foot alley on the south and west, together with the ground covered with said building, and so much other ground immediately adjacent thereto and belonging to the above named Daniel Megahan as may be necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes of the same.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Megahan.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain tract of land situate in the township of Springfield, county of Huntingdon, Pa., bounded as follows: on the south and east by lands of Elisha Green's heirs, on the south west by lands of Wm. H. Logh, on the north west by lands of John Star's heir's, on the north by lands of Caleb Brown and Benjamin Ramsey, on the east by lands of Henry C. Cremer, containing 198 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a small frame barn, two dwelling houses, one and a half stories each.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel H. Anderson.

ALSO—All of defendants' right, title and interest in a certain tract of land situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded as follows: On the north by lands of Joseph Trymer, on the south by lands of Clarence Trymer, on the east by lands of William Rupert, on the west by lands of —— Shonter, containing 60 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two story log dwelling house and a log stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Shenefelt and George Jackson.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain lot of ground situate in that part of the borough of Huntingdon known as West Huntingdon, at the south-west corner of Fifteenth and Mifflin streets, fronting fifty feet on said Mifflin street, and extending back at right angles to same 150 feet to a fifteen-feet alley.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain lot of ground situate in the western part of the borough of Huntingdon, at the south-west corner of fifteenth and Moore streets, fronting fifty feet on said Moore street, and extending back at right angles to same 150 feet to a fifteen-feet alley.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Stahley.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in West township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., bounded as follows: on the north by the public road leading to Warrior Ridge from the main road running from Petersburg up Shaver's Creek Valley, on the east and south by lands of John Rung, on the west by the public road running from Petersburg up Shaver's Creek Valley, containing about one acre, having thereon erected a three story building about 30 by 20 feet, with a kitchen attached, and the ourtilage appurtenant thereto.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Rudy.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the west by Washington street, on the south by an alley, on the east by King street and on the north by lot now or formerly owned by Henry Grazier; said lot being No. 64 in the plan of said borough, and having thereon erected a frame or log house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Bruner.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain messuage and tract of land, situate in the township of Penn, county of Huntingdon, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post thence by land of Isaac Peightal N. 41 degrees E. 69 perches to a stone heap; thence by land of Joseph Norris, N. 53 degrees W 41 perches to a post; thence by land of R. W. Wall, N. 482 degrees W. 65½ perches to a post; thence by land of John Lee, S. 56½ degrees W. 46 perches to a post; thence by lands of Samuel Harris' heirs S. 38 degrees E. 122½ perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres and 73 perches net measure, having thereon erected a one and a half story log dwelling house and a log stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Israel Merkel.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of land situate in the township of Cass, county of Huntingdon, Pa., bounded as follows: on the east by land of Solomon Mirely, on the west by land of John Steaner, on the north by land of Jesse D. Shore and on the south by land of Benjamin Everett, containing 143 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two story dwelling house, a log barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Harbaugh.

ALSO—All the defendants' right, title and interest in 251 acres of land in Clay township, adjoining land of Samuel Bowser on the west, Benjamin Shope on the east, M. J. Ashman on the south, and David Stover on the north, with a large dwelling house, large barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel L. Glasgow and Harriet N. Glasgow.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 20 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. AMON HOUCK,
Sheriff's Office. } [Sheriff.
Huntingdon, Mch. 25, '74. }

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED. Take notice that John S. Nimmon and A. A. Skinner, Assignees of William P. Ramsey, of the township of Dublin, have filed in the office of the Prothonatary of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, their account as Assignees aforesaid which will be presented to the said Court on the second Monday of April next, for confirmation and allowance, and will be so confirmed and allowed unless exceptions be filed thereto.
T. W. MYTON,
March18,'74. Prothonotary.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED. Take notice, that Robert Cunningham, committee of John B. Tussey, a lunatic, late of Porter township, deceased, has filed in the office of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, his account as committee aforesaid which will be presented to the second Monday of April next, for confirmation 3rd allowance, and will be so confirmed and allowed unless exceptions be filed thereto.
T. W. MYTON,
March18,'74 Prothontory.

TRIAL LIST FOR APRIL TERM 1874
FIRST WEEK.

Lowell Shumway who hath survived W. A. & L. Shumway, partner lately trading as W. A. & L. Shumway vs. James Dunn.

SECOND WEEK.

Harriet C. Reese by her father Dr. J. A. Shade vs. C. A. Reese
Mary J. Mitchell's use vs. William McClure
Henry Grallins for use of Robert A. Laird vs. The Township of Porter and the Borough of Alexandria.
T. W. MYTON,
March18,'74. Prothonotary,

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

ROBERT PALMER, vs. MARTHA PALMER } In the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County. January Term, 1874. No. 27. Divorce.

To Martha Palmer, respondent above named.

You are hereby required to appear before our Judges at Huntingdon, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the second Monday of April next, to show cause why a divorce from the bond of matrimony, as prayed in the libel filed, should not be decreed in the suit.

It has been impossible to serve you with the above notice personally, by reason of your absence from the jurisdiction of the Court.
AMON HOUCK,
March18-4t Sheriff.

The Story-Teller.

Courtship After Marriage.

A STORY FOR WIVES.

"Now this is what I call comfort," said Madge Harley, as she sat down by her neighbor's fire one evening; "here you are at your sewing, with the kettle steaming on the hob, and the tea-things on the table, expecting every minute to hear your husband's step, and see his kind face look in at the door. Ah! if my husband was but like yours, Janet."

"He is like mine in many of his ways," said Janet, with a smile, "and if you will allow me to speak plainly, he would be still more like him if you took more pains to make him comfortable."

"What do you mean?" cried Madge; "our house is as clean as yours; I mend my husband's clothes, and cook his dinner as carefully as any woman in the parish, and yet he never stays at home of an evening, while you sit here by your cheerful fire night after night as happy as can be."

"As happy as can be on earth," said her friend, gravely; "yes and shall I tell you the secret of it, Madge?"

"I wish you would," said Madge with a deep sigh; "it's misery to live as I do now."

"Well, then," said Janet speaking slowly and distinctly, "I let my husband see that I love him still, and that I learn every day to love him more. Love is the chain that binds him to his home. The world may call it folly, but the world is not my law-giver."

"And do you really think," exclaimed Madge in surprise, "that husbands care for that sort of thing?"

"For love, do you mean?" asked Janet.

"Yes; they don't feel at all as we do, Janet, and it don't take many years of married life to make them think of a wife as a maid-of-all work."

"A libel, Madge," said Mrs. Matson, laughing; "I won't allow you to sit in William's chair and talk so."

"No, because your husband is different, and values his wife's love, while John cares for me only as his housekeeper."

"I don't think that," said Janet, "although I know that he said to my husband the other day that courting time was the happiest of a man's life. William reminded him that there is a greater happiness than that, even on earth, if men but give their heart's to Christ. I know that John did not alter his opinion, but he went away still thinking of his courting time as of a joy too great to be exceeded."

"Dear fellow," cried Madge, smiling through her tears, "I do believe he was very happy then. I remember I used to listen for his steps as I sat with my dear mother by the fire longing for the happiness of seeing him."

"Just so," said Janet; "do you ever feel like that now?"

Madge hesitated. "Well, no, not exactly."

"And why not?"

"O, I don't know," said Madge, "married people give up that sort of thing."

"Love, do you mean?" asked Janet.

"No, but what people call being sentimental," said Mrs. Harley.

"Longing to see your husband is a proper sentiment," replied Janet.

"But some people are ridiculously foolish before others," reasoned Madge.

"That proves they want sense. I am not likely to approve of that, as William would soon tell you; all I want is that wives should let their husbands know they are still loved."

"But men are so vain," said Madge, "that it is dangerous to show them much attention."

Her friend looked up, "O, Madge, what are you saying? Have you, then, married with the notion that it is not good for John to believe you love him?"

"No, but it is not wise to show that you care too much for them."

"Say me and him; do not talk of husbands in general, but of yours in particular."

"He thinks quite enough of himself already, I assure you."

"Dear Madge," said Janet, smiling, "would it do you any harm to receive a little more attention from your husband."

"O! of course not. I wish he'd try," and Mrs. Harley laughed at the idea.

"Then you don't think enough of yourself already? and nothing would make you vain, I suppose?"

Madge colored, and all the more when she perceived that William Matson had come in quietly, and was now standing behind Janet's chair. This, of course, put an end to the conversation. Madge retired to her own home to think of Janet's words, and to confess secretly that they were wise.

Hours passed before John Harley returned home. He was a man of good abilities, and well to do in the world; and having married Madge because he truly loved her, he had expected to have a happy home. But partly because he was reserved and sensitive, and partly because Madge feared to make him vain, they had grown cold toward each other, so cold that John began to think the ale house a more comfortable place than his own fireside.

That night the rain fell in torrents, the winds howled, and it was not until the midnight hour had arrived that Harley left the public house and hastened toward his cottage. He was wet through when he at length crossed the threshold, he was, as he gruffly muttered, "used to that;" but he was not "used" to the tone and look with which his wife drew near to welcome him, nor to find warm clothes by a crackling fire, and slippers on the hearth; nor to hear no reproach for late hours, and neglect, and dirty footmarks, as he sat in his arm-chair. Some change had come to Madge he was very sure. She wore a dress he had bought her years ago, with a neat linen collar round the neck, and had a cap, trimmed with white ribbons on her head.

"You're smart, Madge," he exclaimed at last, when he had stared at her for some little time in silence. "Who has been here worth dressing for, to-night?"

"No one until you came," said Madge, half laughing.

"I? Nonsense; you didn't dress for me!" cried John.

"You won't believe it, perhaps, but I did. I have been talking with Mrs. Matson this evening, and she has given me some very good advice. So now, John, what would you like for your supper?"

"John," who was wont to steal to the shelf at night and content himself with anything he could find, thought Madge's offer too excellent to be refused and very soon a large bowl of chocolate was steaming on the table. Then his wife sat down, for a wonder, by his side, and talked a little, and listened, and looked pleased, when at last, as if he could not help it, he said, "Dear old Madge!"

That was enough; her elbow somehow found its way then to the arm of his great chair, and she sat quietly looking at the fire. After a while John spoke again:

"Madge, dear, do you remember the old days when we used to sit side by side in your mother's kitchen?"

"Yes."

"I was a young man then, Madge, and, as they told me, handsome; now I am growing older, plainer, duller. Then you—you loved me; do you love me still?"

She looked up in his face, and her eyes answered him. It was like going back to the old days to feel his arm around her as her head lay on his shoulder, and to hear once again the kind words meant for her ear alone.

She never once asked if this would make him "vain;" she knew, as if by instinct, that it was making him a wise, a more thoughtful, more earnest hearted man.—And when after a happy silence, he took down the Bible, and read a chapter, as he had been wont to read to her mother in former times, she bowed her head and prayed.

Yes prayed—for pardon, through the blood of Jesus Christ—for the strength to fulfil every duty in the future—for the all-powerful influence of the Spirit, for blessings on her husband evermore.

She prayed—and not in vain.

Reading for the Million.

Argument of S. T. Brown, Esq.,

Before the Joint Committee of Investigation, on the Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School, in the Senate Chamber, Harrisburg, March 19th, 1874.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:—It was assigned to me to speak in reply to such arguments as should be produced on the part of the defendant here, and my being called at this time is owing to an arrangement entered into just at the commencement of the argument of Mr. Doty, the counsel for the defense insisting that we shall occupy a full hour and a half of our time before they were called on to reply. This being the case, of course I have made no preparation, to speak in chief, and shall occupy a portion of the time left us by referring to a few points of the testimony which have been very cursorily glanced at by my colleague. Before doing so, however, I would just remark that the testimony of the prosecution in this case is not that of one or two witnesses, but of many. It is true that the main witnesses are five in number, three females and two males. The females have all been named here by Mr. Doty. They are Miss Hanecuff, Miss Pope and Miss Barclay, now Mrs. Funk. The two boys were Alfred Hanecuff, and John R. Strickland. The first three were girls who testify to the criminal acts attempted on themselves. The two boys testify to crimes, so shameful to humanity that they ought to be unmentionable in their details, of which they also had personal knowledge, because perpetrated on themselves. But before referring to the details of these charges, or the answers made to them, I will read an extract or two from the testimony of Miss Hanecuff. Mr. Doty referred, at some length, to the testimony of Miss Hanecuff, in relation to the first outrage attempted,—that which occurred in the room or office of A. L. Guss, when she was between the age of 13 and 14 years, but merely hinted at two or three other insults, of equal or greater aggravation.

After detailing the insults referred to by Mr. Doty, as occurring in the room, she is asked the question, "Did he ever do anything, on any other occasion, and if so when and how long after that?" Answer—"I presume it was a year or more after; it was not more than two years at the farthest, when I remained there during vacation, before I was 16, the last vacation I spent there; he met me in the hall, and asked me to take a walk to the spring. I inquired who was to go along—a little suspicious, you will observe, of her preceptor and teacher—he allowed, 'we will do.' I remarked I would rather have some more to go along. * (Here follow several extracts from the testimony, which, though proper for the Committee, who were to pass upon it, yet it is of such an obscene character as to be unfit for publication, and we omit it.) Next day when I went to his office for a hammer to nail my trunk, he got it and handed it to me, and as I turned to leave the room, he said, "Look here, Kate, you will not tell what has happened between you and me, and if I can do you a good turn I'll do it; but never tell your friends about what has happened."

Now, gentlemen, Guss has undertaken to give an account of this occurrence himself. He was called to the stand, and related his long, tedious story. You will remember that after having taken the stand as a witness, he finally came down to this point in the case, and denied that he ever had any criminal intimacy with any of these girls, and never did anything improper, except on one occasion he did put his arm around Kate Hanecuff and kissed her. He says he was in his office, sitting on the table, and she came in, and he got down and put his arms around her and kissed her! That was a scene worthy of a painter—a scene that ought to be depicted by a Reuben or a Hogarth! Imagine to yourselves this clergyman (!) sitting in his office, in the deepening twilight, and and Miss Hanecuff, a well developed young girl of sixteen, enters the office; the door closes with a spring lock behind her. There she stands, in the presence of this man, who is meditating a sermon, perhaps, or perhaps upon that lecture on Solomon's Temple; upon the feliecity of that great Prince who had built the temple, and who had three hundred wives and seven hundred concubines; but he deliberately gets down off the table, places his arm around the young girl, presses her to his bosom and kisses her. That was all according to to his statement. But do you believe it, gentlemen? A man like *that*, with a face that *alone* would justify a prosecution for adultery and incest every day in the week! If that *was* all, gentlemen of the Committee, it was only because he was repelled by the stern virtue of this girl of sixteen. I believe I have occupied the balance of the one and a half hours.

THE CHAIRMAN:—You have six minutes yet.

MR. BROWN:—But this is a small part of the testimony and cross-examination. The most searching and the most insulting questions were put to her. It was well for the Committee to give the defendant and his counsel all the latitude they wanted for their defense, but I say they put questions which were an insult to their own manhood, and all in the attempt to torture her into some contradiction that they might take advantage of. But did they do it? I say they utterly failed, in all this hour and a half of cross-examination, commencing their questions with the time when she come to the school, a child of eleven years of age. She innocently remarked that before she come to the school she knew nothing about such things, and had never heard of them. But I tell you, gentlemen, that when a young girl got into that school, it was not long until she learned something about them, either from the teacher or the general report current among the employees or boys; and I say that is one of the most damaging features of the evidence—that the children talked about these things—that the boys and girls talked about them—the boys had their suspicions, and the girls knew they were true.

Time up.

Woods follows.

Adjourned till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Petriken opens.

BROWN: *Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:*—The case of the prosecution having been presented by my colleague, Mr. Doty, and the testimony having been commented on to some extent, it now becomes my duty to answer, as far as I can, in the limited time left me, the arguments presented on the part of the defense. The nature of this duty precludes, of course, that preparation which would enable me to make an orderly and methodical presentation of the case, and I trust I shall be indulged if somewhat wandering in my remarks. The review of my colleague, happily relieves me from many of the loathsome details of this evidence. I am glad it is so, because he has done it well, and because it is unpleasant for me to dwell upon such disgusting details. I would have been content to close this case when the testimony closed, without a word of argument—content even to have permitted them to go on and break the force, and explain away these terrible charges if they could. But they insisted on their right to be heard; it was granted, and it has imposed on us the duty of replying. We have assumed that duty, and are here to discharge it to the best of our ability.

What is the nature of the defense set up here? If I understand rightly their arguments, the defense consists in the first place, of the allegation that these witnesses for the prosecution are of bad character, and have sworn falsely. Second, They say that the charges were made for political purposes. Third.—That Guss himself has denied them, and Fourth. That Guss is a man of good character, and that everybody says so about Cassville. Under these four heads are included all the arguments and the positions they have taken. The first two relate to the witnesses for the *prosecution*; the other two to the testimony of the *defendant*. They say, in the first place, that these girls and boys who have testified to these damaging facts against Prof. Guss, are of bad character and ought not to be believed. They called a number of employees of the school, over about Cassville, who said they knew these girls when at school, and some said their characters were not very good, and others that they were bad, and so it went.

Now, gentlemen, I want you to remember this one thing about the testimony to character, and it is this: they undertook to break down the testimony of these girls before you by evidence relating to their history and character five or six years ago. I believe all these three girls, Hanecuff, Barclay, and Pope, are now between 19 and 20 years of age. They went back to the period when they were in the school, and from 14 to 16 years of age, to show what they then were, and I say they did not succeed in shaking the testimony of these girls by any evidence offered on this point. It is not a question of inquiry here whether these girls, when children at school, always told the strict truth; whether they were good, pious little girls; and it is well, perhaps, if they were not, because very good children always die young. That is not the question; but I say, if it were the question, they did not show that they were liars then. Is it to be supposed that because children will tell fibs in school that they are never to be believed under oath afterwards? When is the disability to be removed if not in five or six years? Suppose it could have been proved that Mr. Woods or Mr. Petrekin was in the habit of telling lies when at school,—and I have no doubt it could have been proved by that oligarchy at Cassville School,—why everybody knows that either of these gentlemen would be thrown into spasms at the idea of telling a falsehood now, when they have grown to be men. The question is whether at the time these girls took the book and swore to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, they were then of such infamous character that you are not to believe them under oath. Now, it seems to me, it comes down to that, and that is the point in the case. If you believe these girls and their statements, can you hesitate for a moment in declaring that this is not the man to train up and guide, and control the children of our fallen Soldiers? I say the main question is, are these witnesses worthy of belief? If these witnesses are not to be believed who can be believed? What is the nature of the testimony they adduced to break them down? When we asked them the question, *why* of bad character? "Oh" they said, "they told stories on the school." What stories? "Oh they raised stories on Prof. Guss," a number of them said this, and I believe some of them said on Mr. Weidman. You heard Weidman's statement and know all about it. But, they said they had raised stories on Guss. That is begging the question, and I tell you, gentlemen, that is where all the trouble arose. Away back five or six years ago, these stories were afloat, and as soon as they got afloat and from that day down to this hour, there has been a systematic effort to break down the character of these *children*, as they then were, and young ladies, as they now are. From that very day it seems to have been the object of this man to break them down, by a systematic and persistent effort. But the question now is, have they succeeded? These stories were afloat. How did they get afloat? Every one of these three girls told her mother. Miss Hanecuff wrote to her mother, and Miss Pope, as soon as she got inside of her mother's door related to her the story of outrage and insult. They say she came back to Huntingdon with Guss after the alleged injury. She said on the stand that she had no money to bring her home. Guss had taken her there, and she had not the command of wagons and teams to come and go when it pleased her, nor the means to pay her bills at Cassville. Necessity knows no law, and she was compelled to return home the best way she could. When they ask why Mrs. Hanecuff permitted her child to remain there, why send the other younger children there, we give the same answer; she was not able to support them. That is the reason the State supports them, and the reason she sent them there and left them there. She exhausted all her power, and the guardian exhausted all his power to get this girl away and they failed. When these children get into Guss hands he keeps his clutches on them. Did they break down these witnesses? When I want to get to the very bottom of an affair and want to know what the God's truth is, I want to see the witnesses on the stand, and hear them tell their story; to have them submitted to a cross examination I want to understand the *motives* that in fluence them in giving their testimony, and I would rather have *that* than the gossip of ten thousand of the Gusses and Riendlaubs concerning their character. I want to hear them as you heard them. Did they not sustain themselves? Talk about these trifling contradictions in detail. It strengthens their story, and shows that there is no concert between them. These four or five witnesses, living in different counties, not acquainted, and perhaps never having spoken together since these things took place, and yet testify to facts of the same nature, within their own knowledge, uncontradicted, except so far as they have undertaken to contradict them by evidence against their characters. What were the motives to induce these girls to tell these stories? It is a rule of evidence and of common sense that men and women do not perjure themselves without a motive. It is natural to speak the truth. It is doing violence to our natures to lie, and nobody tells a lie, especially under oath, unless there is some strong countervailing motive. What motive had these girls in coming here and relating these stories falsely? The motive was all on the other side. Their motive would rather be to conceal. What motive had they to tell these things which they could not tell without bringing more or less of stigma on their own characters? And it was no small load of infamy they took on themselves to have their names associated with this man, one which would go down to the latest hour of their lives. But I say that they are corroborated here by numberless circumstances, and by the conduct of A. L. Guss himself. Why did he send these persons to see this lady, Miss Hancuff? Why did Harper Snyder go to her and try to persuade her to be silent, and why did the sister in law write a letter to her, on the same subject, couched in beautiful but artful language though it be? Do you think, if these three girls had gone on the stand and given evidence favorable to Guss, that they would not have been paraded there as paragons of excellence, angels of purity and truth? If these girls had come to the stand and told their stories and gone away, and you had heard nothing more and seen nothing more of them, you might have doubted whether it was in human nature to commit such acts,—whether any man could be so depraved; but they have undertaken to attack their characters, and I leave it to you whether we did not sustain them. You heard the evidence for and against their characters, and I leave it to you, in the discharge of your solemn duty, to say on whibh side it preponderates. I say that their testimony is more worthy of belief this hour, than if there had not been a word of testimony offered with regard to their credibility. I believe they did not undertake to break down the two boys, Hanecuff and Strickland. What about them? Mr. Petrekin talked about them in a very low tone, and a very modest way, but gentlemen, there that testimony stands, and so does the testimony of these girls, yea, and there it *will* stand, until the day when the Great Judge of all, to whom they appealed for the truth of what they were about to declare, shall pass upon it. Did they even attempt to break down the character of these boys? Let us see what they did do. In regard to Strickland, they brought a Miss Somebody from Howard, who said John Strickland was a loafer. How did she know it? She lived three miles out in the country, and he in the village, and she had seen him loafing about the railroad station. If he, living in the village, became a loafer thus, how many times must she have come in, three miles to loaf there to find it out? That was very hefty testimony. It is a rule among lawyers that when an attempt is made to break down a witness and fails, it injures the case of the party who attempts it; and I think the attempt to break down John Strickland's evidence in that way was a failure.

I will now take up the second point, that this is a *political prosecution*, as this persecuted saint would have it. Now, gentlemen, that must mean something. It must mean that these witnesses for the prosecution testify to these things falsely, for political purposes, or else it means that being true somebody has induced them to reveal them for political purposes. Their argument is a little obscure, but it must mean one or the other. Where is the evidence that these young ladies made these statements for political purposes? What political purpose had Kate Hancuff,—a young lady living in Blair county? I do not know that the political fame of Prof. Guss extends up there, and besides she was not a voter. And Lousia Pope, pray what political purpose had she to subserve? She lives in Huntingdon, the present headquarters of the Professor, but she was not a voter, and I doubt whether she knows what political party she belongs to, and Mrs. Funk, or Strickland, or the Hancuff boy,—what political purpose had they to subserve that would induce them to perjure their souls against this man Guss? Why, it is too absurd to talk about. McEldowney is the only voter in the crowd, and what political purpose had he to subserve. I never knew while the testimony was being taken, what his politics were, but I accidentally learned by a gentleman of good standing in the Democratic party last week, that he was a Democrat, and Mr. Petrekin says this is not a fight in their party, but in ours. What political purpose then had any of these six witnesses to subserve?

The other branch of the argument, then, is that somebody has induced these witnesses to *reveal* these facts for political purposes. If they mean to insinuate that I or any of these gentlemen associated with me ever breathed a wish or desire that any witness that appeared on the stand, was there for any other purpose than to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, I hurl back with contempt the insinuation. It is not in the case, and there is no evidence of it. I'll tell you, gentlemen, what this argument means. It is that if Gen. Beath and Mr. Vanderslice, and the citizens of Huntingdon county, and you, gentlemen of the Committee, had not stood by these young girls, and said to them, "stand up and tell all you know, and we will protect you from the rage and malice of this man," that they would have been able to *smother* this damning testimony, and God knows, perhaps they could have done it. What were these orphan children against this man, and his array of counsel, and his backers about Cassville? They were powerless. That is what is in the argument, gentlemen, if it means anything at all. I was glad to hear the counsel on the other side argue the case in that way, these constant allusions to Senator Scott and the political purposes, and all that, and I hope you will not be surprised at Mr. Woods, as he has had John Scott on the brain for several years. It is a kind of harmless lunacy, and the people of Huntingdon county are not much affected by it. What was there in the evidence to show that Senator Scott had taken any part in this prosecution one way or the other? If there is anything, I can't remember it; but if such evidence had been in existence, would it not, after the spirit displayed here, have been dragged into the case. The whole amount of it is this, that these stories were afloat for years, that these girls had made these statements, but the whole three had told their mothers about it. They had gone just where nature directs when the the child is injured. A son will generally go to the father, but naturally they go to the mother, but, by God's providence, these children had no friend but the mother to go to, and they went and told their wrongs there, and from that day to this hour these stories were afloat. They told them to their mothers, the mothers had spoken to their friends on the subject, and they thus became spread over the county, and they knew it. Every one of these mothers had written to him, and charged him with it. He knew they were afloat, and the source of them, and he knew that there was nothing political in them.

Now, what induced them to argue this way I do not know, or what private griefs the gentlemen have I know not, and care not; but I was glad they undertook to argue the case on that foundation, not because it was the proper thing to say, but when an attorney undertakes to talk to intelligent men as if they were fools, he is invariably set down at the estimate he places on the intelligence of those who hear him. I was glad they argued it in that way,—on a foundation, which you know to be false, from every word of testimony in this case, from beginning to end.

But Mr. Guss, they say, has denied this thing. He has risen to explain. Well now my province here is to answer the *arguments* on the part of the defense, and not specially to review the testimony of either the prosecution or the defense; but as Mr. Guss' testimony was an argument, and not testimony, it makes it necessary for me to glance at it slightly. You remember, gentlemen, we closed a little before adjourning time at noon, in Huntingdon; everybody else had been heard, as was supposed, on either side until that time; but they were still not quite ready to call Guss. We then adjourned over till 2 o'clock, when Mr. Guss takes the stand, and for three mortal hours occupied your time and our time telling about this case. A person would think he might have denied these things in three minutes. It don't take a man very long to say you lie, or I did not do it; but he commences away back long years ago, and for the purpose of convenience, I will divide his testimony into five chapters. Don't get alarmed, gentlemen, about the number of chapters. The first four have so little in them that I can go through them in forty seconds each. The first told us how he got into the Orphan School business, and for that he makes Dr. Burrowes responsible. I believe the old gentleman is dead now, but if he *was* responsible for putting Guss into the Orphan School business, it was the great mistake of his life. That is all I have to say on chapter first. In the second chapter he told us how he got into politics, and for that he makes Gov. Curtin responsible; he said the Governor solicited his aid and influence to elect a certain Ephraim Baker to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. That will be news up in Huntingdon county, because it was often wondered there how Ephraim did get into the Legislature. Some supposed it was through a little combination that used to exist in Huntingdon county, but does not now, as nobody seems willing to acknowledge that they belonged to it. Ephriam, I had always supposed, was a little like Senator Nye, when he first got into the United States Senate, he said "I looked around among these great men, and said to myself, how did I get here; but after being there a while, I said to myself, how in the devil did the rest of you get here." I think that was about the way with Ephraim, and when this testimony gets out there it will be news indeed; and some things understood that never were before. That is all I have to say on the second chapter. The third tells how this Orphan School grew, from small beginnings, to be a great and flourishing institution, all, no doubt, through the learning, piety, zeal, and diligence of A

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 1, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud."
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

MONEY NEEDED BADLY!

Those Indebted to us for Subscription, Advertising and Job Work will Please Pay Up!

We have not the money to run a business that costs from $4,000 to $5,000 a year without the assistance of those who receive our stock in trade. Every man ought to think of this and pay up the little that he owes. It may be only a little, but when the fact is taken into consideration that 1200 persons are indebted to us in the county of Huntingdon, these small sums aggregate a large amount of money. We need this money badly to pay debts and to enlarge our business. We appeal to those who are indebted to us to come forward and help us. We have a large number of excellent patrons, who pay promptly, of whom we have no desire to complain, but there are those who say "I only owe two or four dollars and I will pay that the first time I go to Huntingdon," and they settle down under the impression that it don't amount to much, but when hundreds come to this conclusion it does amount to considerable. We hope that all those indebted to us will send it in the first opportunity that is afforded. Court week will be an excellent time. We do not like to dun our friends, but there is no other course left for us.

AFTER THE VERDICT.

The late Investigation, by a Legislative Committee, of the scandalous reports, which have been circulated throughout Central Pennsylvania, for four or five years, against the late Principal of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School, was one of the most remarkable investigations, in many respects, that has ever taken place in the history of the State. During the pendency of that investigation, we did not desire to point to the extraordinary means resorted to by the defense to cover up the hideous crimes charged upon the central figure. We doubt exceedingly, whether, in the whole history of criminal jurisprudence, there has ever been such a prodigious effort made to close the mouths of witnesses. This was done by manipulation, by cringing, by flattery, by intimidation, by the marshalling of a numerous and convenient family relationship, by the enlistment of a large body of pupils, by the array of a SWORN band of factional followers and by a deceitful combination of Democratic politicians.

No one knew better than Guss that he had led a life of dissoluteness. From infancy he had placed no restraint upon his propensities. When a mere boy his pet phrase was, "it is better to marry than to burn." He never cast his eye upon a woman but to lust after her. The orphans were his prey because his passions were incontrollable. He had no fears of the poor, pennyless mothers. He had waxed rich! He had robbed the orphans of their daily bread, had clothed them scantily, and appropriated their labor! He was receiving his thousands of dollars annually. They were insignificant! He was a man of importance at home and omnipotent at Harrisburg. The head of the School Department appeared as so much wax in his hands. The community around him was flattered and bullied by turns. He was as completely "monarch of all he surveyed" as was ever the matchless hero of Cowper. He felt his importance—"his keep," as they say—and he determined to become a candidate for Congress. He announced himself with a flourish. He had an object in view! He had position at home, but he wanted position abroad. He intended looking in graciously upon the proud capitals of the Old World, and he desired to be introduced to the crowned heads, that would present themselves whenever opportunity would be offered, as the "*Honorable* Abraham L. Guss, member of Congress from the Cassville district, in the State of Pennsylvania, and United States of America" It was a step big with fate.

"Who soars too near the sun, with golden wings,
Melts them ;—to ruin his own fortune brings."

Once in the political arena he no longer had the puisne orphans of Cassville or their penniless mothers to deal with. He had men of means, of character and standing, to cross swords with, and they took up the loud and terrible wail of the outraged orphans, and sent him out of court, where he had sought redress, with the costs upon his own head. Then for the first time he realized that his dissoluteness was known to the world, and that he would be made to suffer for the many gross outrages that he had perpetrated. Ah, Politics, we thank thee for bringing the hidden sores to the surface! All honor to the system that corrects such flagrant abuses!

"What is to be done to cover up this terrible leprosy?" was the all-absorbing question which agitated this man. "How can I close the mouths of these people against me? I have it! I'll go into the newspaper business!" Having played the part of a monomaniac before, it was but a step to madness, and he made the step.—He began a systematic intimidation of every public and private individual whom he suspected of harboring prejudices against him, while he labored assiduously to stir up partizans to fight his battles on all sides. A born coward, he has always crouched behind somebody else—generally a woman! He flattered his former pupils, made them valuable presents, and wormed himself into their good opinions, poisoning their minds against every individual who said aught in their behalf, until, assisted by certain Democratic leaders, he believed himself master of the situation. Thus entrenched he thought he could successfully resist all legal assaults—that is, in other words, it would be utterly impossible to convict him in the courts of this county. With this view he launched out boldly and commenced assailing, denouncing, defaming and perpetrating outrage after outrage upon innocent and inoffensive citizens at his pleasure. And what could a private citizen do with such an outlaw? In any newer community justice would have overtaken him—swift and terrible! At last public sentiment, outside of this county, was aroused to a sense of correcting the terrible outrages which this creature had been committing upon the helpless and inoffensive children placed in his hands. A Legislative Committee was spoken of. Immediately he rallied his pupils and began to caress, flatter and threaten them to induce them to stand by him. He conceived the idea of getting up a Society of "Sixteeners," which was to be a society for mutual protection and the protection of the "Professor!" This Society was a most formidable auxiliary. Through the trusted members he managed his defense and laid all his plans for the overthrow of his enemies. Through it he endeavored to mould and did mould sentiment for and against those whom he deemed it advisable so to do. It labored incessantly to close the mouths of those who would be of advantage to the prosecution. It mocked and scoffed those who gave damaging testimony. It in a thousand ways aided and assisted him in making his defense. No labor appeared too great nor matter too small for this Society only so that it tended to aid the man whom they had resolved to protect at all hazards. Some of them, no doubt, were at the mercy of Guss, and he made the best of his advantage. Many of these very members were responsible for the terrible reports in circulation, yet when they came upon the stand they were perfectly oblivious, showing the influence of this man and the Society into which he had inveigled them. No sooner was the Committee selected to make the investigation than Guss and certain members of this Society visited every one that was suspected and cautioned them, and by threats, presents, cringing and flattering, endeavored to close their mouths. Weeks were spent in this way.

Then behind this Society stood a compact conclave that was ever ready to suborn testimony, to over-awe the poor pupils, to misrepresent every utterance, to impeach the testimony of leading witnesses, to champion his cause on the street corners, in the shops, in the saloons, in the cars, everywhese, and behind all this stood a portion of the Democratic party to do any and everything to encompass the acquittal of this wretch. It is believed that if the Saviour of mankind had been placed upon the stand there would have been the requisite number of respectable witnesses to have impeached his veracity, certainly, if nothing better, a Jackson to declare that he "knew the stock and it was bad!"

The only point in the defense, really, was that it was a "POLITICAL PERSECUTION." This is an old dodge of Guss'.—A few years ago, when ministers belonging to other denominations complained of these gross outrages, he then alleged that was "sectarian persecution." Now it is political! This was wrung in at Alpha and came out at Omega; constantly wrung in by his counsel, taken up by the "Sixteeners," repeated and impressed by the faction, and encored by the Democratic friends until every nook and corner was filled with, yea, verily, until the Democratic party, at Harrisburg, in some measure, believed it!

We concede that Politics brought this man to justice, and we have a better opinion of politics to-day than we have ever had in our life before! We pray that Politics may always be able to catch up scoundrels, all over the land, and bring them to justice! We love the system that thus lays scoundrelism bare and holds it up to the public gaze. All hail! to the day that ushered into Politics the infamous criminal, who lorded it over the poor Orphans at Cassville!

The reader can see at a glance the herculean task that lay before those who undertook to break up the Cassville iniquity. With the twenty five or thirty thousand dollars a year received from the State, he could make himself almost omnipotent.—But in a lucky day for Morality he strode into Politics, and "now lie she there and none so poor to do him reverence."—The contest was a fearful one, and the defeat overwhelming. Annual jobs of $25,000 or $30,000 are not picked up every day!

To the Committee, to Gen. Beath, to the counsel for the prosecution, too much credit cannot be given. The patience, the toil, the care, the anxiety, which by turns, actuated them for the public good, should never be forgotten. Their great object was to protect the fair fame of the poor orphans, and yet expose Guss. If they had been less careful in this respect much that would have been valuable could have been produced, but it would have been great injustice to some poor girl who is now shifting for herself. There was a studied effort to shield the unfortunate. We bespeak the thanks of every good citizen to these worthy gentlemen for their considerateness. May the blessings of Morality and Religion follow them to their latest day.

☞ The *All-Day City Item* has commenced a Sunday edition, the first number of which reached us last week. It is full of news and gotten up with much care and with a special view to Sunday reading. ☜

FLAY THE SCOUNDREL.

Yesterday the formal report of the Joint Committee of Education in reference to the Cassville school horror was presented to the Senate at Harrisburg. As forshadowed several days since by our correspondent at the State Capital, the report recommends that the school be removed and the children distributed throughout the State in other schools.

In addition to their recommendation the majority of the committee are impelled by the evidence given before them to say that "While much of the testimony was contradictory, enough remained unimpeached to justify the committee in believing that the conduct of A. L. Guss, Principal, was of an improper character."

"Improper!" How true the word to qualify crime the most damning that can possibly be conceived! But, if the term by which these heinous deeds are officially designated be true, what shall we say of the Legislature which receives the report and will have the opportunity of reading the testimony in all its disgusting fullness should it fail to take such measures as will eventuate in the immediate and thorough punishment of one of the most consummate villains unhung. The State is guardian of the little orphan girls whose unprotected virtue the friend in guise of man has outraged. And upon the State rests the responsibility that would have belonged to the parents of the little sufferers had they not died for the safety of the union of States of which ours is by no means the least important member. The mind fails in its attempt to imagine a responsibility more sacred. Not to meet it; and meet it now and with a full determination that justice shall have its victim, to be dealt with accordingly as he has dealt by others, is to be more ungrateful to the fathers of its wards than we think it possible for the Keystone State to confess itself.

It may be, and doubtless will be, urged that the Assembly is not charged with the duty of originating proceedings against and prosecuting criminals, however terrible may be the crimes of which by public report they are adjudged guilty; but the duty of doing so in this case rests somewhere in our State Government and if the particular officer or officers with which it rests fail in the discharge of it, then, at least, the Legislature will be expected to take cognizance of this matter. We are not so sure but that now it would be no stretch of authority upon the part of the Senate, or the House, or both in conjunction, to pass a resolution calling upon the Attorney General to enter suit against Guss, as the legal representative of the legal guardian of the children, for it is in that relation which the State stands to them. Even if it were an over-reaching of their duty, according to the strict interpretation of it (and upon this point we are not lawyers enough to decide), it would be an error on the side of humanity that the veriest stickler for legal proprieties must needs applaud.

If Guss is not brought to the bar of justice to show cause why, that community not being safe in which such a barbarous scoundrel is at liberty, he should not be imprisoned for the largest period that the law will sanction, by some individual or by the officer or officers of the law, whose special duty it is to move in the matter, every father, every mother in the Commonwealth will recall the fact that the evidence against him as partially developed during the recent investigation is in the keeping of the Legislature, and will look therefore to those thus familiar with the guilt of the soulless wretch to perform that duty.—*Pottsville Standard, 26th ult.*

☞ The Honorable R. Milton Speer, member of Congress from this district, deserted his place in Congress, we are informed, and visited Harrisburg, to set up the Democratic members of the Legislature to defeat the efforts of the friends of decency to have A. L. Guss removed from the Cassville School. What does he care for the debauchery of the soldiers' orphans, provided the Democratic party is strengthened in Huntingdon county? What does he care for Morality if the interests of the Democratic party can be subserved? There was a time when this zealous gentleman could not use Guss, when his true opinion of him was readily expressed. On the 3d day of October, 1866, R. Milton Speer wrote an article for the Huntingdon *Monitor*, which contained the following quotation: "A. L. Guss, the Principal of the "school, has not a drop of honorable blood "in his veins. * * * * * Never "will we be able to speak of the Principal "of the Cassville School as anything else "than a low wretch, devoid of every prin- "ciple of honor or honesty. He is unfit "to associate with decent people and "would even disgrace the *nymphs du pave* "of Paris."

☞ Capt. Brice X. Blair having resigned the position of postmaster, at this place, on Friday last the President sent the name of Col. J. Hall Musser to the Senate and his nomination was promptly confirmed. This is undoubtedly an excellent appointment. Colonel Musser is a young man against whom nothing can be said personally. He is full of energy and will make an obliging and accommodating officer. He is a zealous Republican, full of ardor and enthusiasm, and in him the party will find a staunch defender and a spirited advocate. There were a number of applicants, and Mr. Scott, no doubt, thought it advisable to go outside of those applying and to select a new man, one that would be satisfactory to the party and who would make a courteous officer, and we think he has made a happy selection. Capt. Blair, after five years arduous labor, retires from the position with the good wishes of his many friends.

☞ The *Globe* represents Mr. Petriken as having gotten off a pun on Mr. Vandersline, by calling him "Slandervice." What a huge witticism! And it is inferred that Mr. Petriken really survived the effort and expects to be made Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or something else, on the head of it. Who ever heard of slandering vice? Most anybody could do quite as well as this. It may be possible that Mr. Petriken believed that he was defending the very impersonification of *Vice* and that Mr. V. was too hard on his client.

THE REPORT.

The Reports, signed by the majority, as well as that signed by Senator Warfel, which we publish this week, are substantially the same, emphatically *in favor of removing the school*. Of course it is understood that Senator Warfel is the townsman and friend of Superintendent Wickersham, and his Report only differs from that of the majority in omitting the censure of the Superintendent and his Inspectors in not discovering these wrongs and removing the school two years ago.—Under the circumstances we have not a word of fault to find with either of these Reports. They meet all the requirements of the investigation. Their duty was to the school, and not to try Guss. Of course it amounts to a verdict of GUILTY, and the Committee would doubtless have said so, in so many words, had it been necessary to reach the conclusion they arrived at.—Apprehending that he would be tried in court for the specific crimes, they pass sentence of punishment, for the public offence, as far as their power extends, and leave the courts to meet out technical justice in each case, for the individual wrong.

The thanks of the community, and indeed of the whole State, are due to this Committee for the patience, fidelity, and impartiality with which they have discharged a duty, so disagreeable and yet so important. Even the defendant should admit this, and yet after exhausting every effort to induce the Committee to overlook the evidence and report in his favor, he turns upon them like a hyena and heaps upon them every epithet his depraved imagination can invent.

As regards the criticisms on the Report made by Orvis and Reynolds, two Democratic members of the House Committee, under the guise of a minority Report, we have only to say, we are sorry they fell into the trap set for them by Guss and his counsel, to induce them to believe there was politics in it, and *that Guss had their side of the fight*. Living in adjoining counties, and having political aspirations of their own, they may have supposed their interest lay in keeping Guss in a position where he could act as a disorganizer in the Republican party, but is a mistake. They have placed themselves in a position they will be ashamed of in the near future. Messrs. Chalfant and Collins, Democratic members of the Senate Committee, have shown themselves superior to the narrow partisan views of their two brethren of the House Committee, and will have the approval of their own consciences in doing right for its own sake.

☞ We give much of our space, on the outside of this issue, to the speech delivered by Hon. S. T. Brown before the Investigating Committee. The *Globe* having criticised this speech, from an interested standpoint, we thought we had better lay it before our readers, and leave them judge of its merits and the merits of the case for themselves.

News and Notes from Washington.

Congress—The House Currency Bill Passed—A Free Banking Law Proposed—Death of Judge Dent.—The New French Minister.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.

THE CURRENCY BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

After a long consideration of the subject, the House on Monday passed the currency bill. It legalizes the re-issue of the $44,000,000 reserve of legal tender notes, making the maximum issue of Treasury notes $400,000,000 and about $50,000,000 fractional currency, which, together with $350,000,000 of national bank currency, gives the country a total of $800,000,000 in paper currency.

In addition, Congress, by passing a free bank ing bill, which is now quite certain, will remove the limitation of National Bank circulation, and allow additional banks to be established, under instructions similar to those which now regulate the National Banks with a clause requiring a specie reserve in view of specie resumption at no distant day.

Briefly, the law governing the establishment of National banks, and which will not probably be changed in reference to new banks under the proposed free banking law, is this: To establish a bank on a $100,000 basis, United States bonds to that amount must be first be deposited in the U. S. Treasury, when a charter will be granted and $90,000 in currency will be printed by the U. S. Treasury and delivered to the new bank proprietors. The law further requires that 15 per cent. of the capital must be kept by the bank as a reserve. It is evident, then, that no capitalists will invest their money in new banks where they are not required by the demand of legitimate trade. The business cannot be made profitable under other circumstances. For example, to purchase a $100,000 U. S. bond will require now about $117,000. These deposited in the U. S. Treasury will give $90,000, from which deduct 15 per cent. of the hundred thousand dollar basis, leaves of the $117,000 only $75,000 with which to do business. The bonds, it is true, pay interest, but even with this the profits will not be large, and banks will not be established excepting where they are required by the legitimate business of the locality. If a bank fails the holders of its notes are secured by the Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury from the bonds held as security. The surplus, after all legal demands are met, is paid over to the bank directors, and the bank is forever closed.

It is thought that the Senate will pass the House currency bill, although there is a pretty general feeling among Senators that the maximum of U. S. currency (excepting the fractional currency,) should not exceed $382,000,000.

THE CENTENARY EXPOSITION.

The generous action of the citizens of Philadelphia in voting to raise $1,000,000, and at the same time urging the Councils to add another million, has caused a great deal of newspaper comment and conversation here; and it is more than probable that Congress will re consider its action before the close of the session, and make an appropriation for an enterprise so generally commended by all parties.

DEATH OF JUDGE DENT.

Judge Lewis Dent, brother of the President's wife, died on Sunday, after protracted and severe suffering, from internal cancer. His body was taken to St. Louis, Mo., his former place of residence, for interment. The President, wife and daughter were faithful watchers at the sick bedside.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

M. Bartholdi, the new Minister from France, has arrived, and will present his credentials to the President in a few days.

S. H. P.

"Housekeepers" of Health.

The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which render the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled, from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with very small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly healed under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their preserving and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

DOCTORS COULDN'T HELP HIM.

MEDAVILLE, Morgan Co., O., March 24, 1873.

DEAR DR. PIERCE:

When I was 12 or 15 years of age I took what is called King's Evil, and by constant doctoring it would heal in one place and break out in another. It also broke out in my left ear. A friend found your name in the *Christian Advocate*, and sent ten miles for the first bottle, which did me more good than all other medicines I ever used. I am 28 years old and doctored with five doctors, and not one of them helped me so much as one bottle of Discovery. I have got well and able to do a good day's work.

JOHN A. WILSON.

JUSTICE AT LAST!

THE VERDICT!

GUSS FOUND GUILTY!

OF GROSS IMMORALITY!

HE IS UNFIT FOR PRINCIPAL!

THE EVIDENCE UNFIT for PUBLICATION!

THE SCHOOL TO BE REMOVED!

IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE YEARS AGO!

The Orphans to be Placed Far Away from the INFLUENCE of this Monster!

Senator Anderson, chairman of the Joint Committee on Education, made the following report on, Wednesday morning last to the Senate, viz:

That your committee, in the discharge of this duty, examined a large number of witnesses, visited the school and gave the accused and the accusers all the time required, and the utmost latitude in the examination of witnesses to enable the committee to arrive at the truth, and to lay all the facts before your honorable bodies, so that no injustice may be done the accused, the orphan children, or the department.

Much of the testimony taken is grossly indecent and unfit for publication. Your committee, therefore, recommend it to be not published in any shape or manner, but filed among the records of the Legislature, where it may be read by members and those only interested therein. *As the jurisdiction of the Legislature only extends to the removal of the school the question of Mr. Guss' guilt or innocence has not necessarily to be passed upon.* If the continuance of this school is unwise or inexpedient, especially if its usefulness is destroyed and its continuance is injuring the system, it should be promptly removed. The superintendent of soldiers' orphans testified before the committee, if the rumors concerning Prof. Guss were generally current in the school and in the community, and were believed, even if untrue, the effect would be to destroy the school and the system.

Your committee find the rumors are generally current in the school and throughout the county, and that they are believed by many. The children in the school are familiar in these scandalous stories and make them the subject of daily conversation. The effect of this is to corrupt their minds, and so long as they remain there will be subject to this influence. If the rumors are false the effect is the same. The fact that Mr. Guss owns the property, is publisher of a newspaper, is a politician, and has bitter and unrelenting enemies, is sufficient reason to believe that so long as the school remains there these scandalous rumors will be kept afloat. *When Prof. Guss became a candidate for political honors, he should have relinquished his control of the school, or it should have been removed.*

This is a correct principle in all cases; especially was it important in his case, as he ran for office in a county split into factions and demoralized by strife and hate. It was this that gave such currency to these reports; and their spread over the State has done incalculable injury to the schools and to public morals. *Your committee are of opinion the school* SHOULD HAVE BEEN REMOVED LONG AGO, *and that would have avoided the necessity of an examination, which should never have taken place.* The Inspectors of the Orphans' School Department, in the judgment of your committee, failed in the discharge of their duty. Going to inspect schools of this character when such visits were expected, and as the guests of the Principal, is not a proper discharge of that duty. Had the inspectors discharged their duty properly, the Superintendent would doubtless long since have removed the school, THERE BEING STRONG REASONS FOR ITS REMOVAL, INDEPENDENT OF THE GUILT OR *innocence of Mr. Guss.* While much of the testimony was contradictory, *enough* REMAINED UNIMPEACHED TO JUSTIFY THE COMMITTEE IN BELIEVING THAT THE CONDUCT OF A. L. GUSS, PRINCIPAL, WAS OF AN IMPROPER CHARACTER. But as the reputation of Prof. Guss is not only involved, but also scores of soldiers' orphans, the question of his guilt or innocence is REMITTED TO THE COURTS FOR INVESTIGATION. The evidence is so contradictory that it would required repetition; and your committee have before stated that it is important for public morals that it should be concealed rather than exposed in a public report.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans be directed to remove the school at Cassville, AT ONCE, AND PLACE THE CHILDREN IN OTHER SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT THE STATE, AS FAR REMOVED FROM THE RUMORS AND INFLUENCE THAT SURROUND THEM AS POSSIBLE.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
JAS. S. RUTAN,
FRANK D. COLLINS,
THOMAS CHALFANT,
Senate Committee.
M. W. OLIVER,
A. B. YOUNG,
H. M. JONES,
House Committee.

Mr. Warfel presented the minority report as follows:

The undersigned, one of the joint committee to whom was referred the communication of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools relative to the school at Cassville, would respectfully submit the following report:

That your committee, in the discharge of their duty, gave all parties in interest the utmost latitude in the subpœnaing and examination of witnesses, and did all in their power to arrive at a just and proper conclusion in the matter. Much of the testimony taken is of such a character that its general publication could do no good and might work injury. He therefore joins in the recommendation that it be not printed, but filed among the records of the Legislature, where all who are properly interested can have an opportunity of examining it.

As the undersigned is of the opinion that the committee were only called upon to consider the propriety of the continuance or removal of the school, he therefore declines to express any opinion upon matter which could only be properly determined in a court of justice.

The Superintendent of the soldiers' orphans school stated before the committee that if the rumors and scandals concerning Cassville school were current in the community, whether true or false, the effect would be to greatly damage the efficiency of that school and also injure the system. In this opinion the undersigned fully concurs, and as allegations of the grossest and most scandalous immoralities were current in the school, and throughout the county, and were the subject of general and familiar conversation and newspaper controversy, the effect could not be otherwise than degrading to all who became familiar with the recital. The further fact that these vile stories have been and are still widely associated with bitter political partisanship will in all probability keep them before the public, and thus largely add to their demoralizing influence.

For these reasons the undersigned joins in the recommendation that the soldiers' orphans be removed from Cassville, and placed in schools free from the corrupting influences which now surround that locality.

JOHN B. WARFEL.

Our New York Letter.

Up at Sing-Sing—Hard Worked Merchants—Society— Temperance — Extravagance — St. Patrick's Day and the Irish—Street Musicians.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1874.

SING-SING—STOKES.

Your readers have mostly forgotten Stokes, and with him Jim Fisk. Well, such is life.—The hero of to-day is forgotten to morrow. Fisk lies in his bloody grave at Brattleboro, Stokes is in Sing Sing prison, but no one mentions them now. I ran up to Sing-Sing the other day, and saw Stokes. He is employed in the prison as book-keeper for the great boot and shoe manufacturing house of Melius, Trask & Ripley, of this city, who employ the labor of an immense number of convicts — Stokes tenaciously clings to the account he gave as a witness in his own behalf during the trial. He contends that his meeting with Fisk at the Grand Central Hotel was owing to accident, and not to any premediated design to encounter his enemy and shoot him, as the prosecution claimed. Stokes said that when he caught sight of Fisk the latter was approaching him with speed. He added that he saw Fisk pull his pistol, and it was owing to the impulse of the moment—the instinct of self preservation—that he drew his own weapon and fired. After discharging his revolver he jumped out of range, and gave the alarm to the attaches of the hotel. He is well treated, and does not complain, but it is évident that the change from the life of excitement in the city to the routine life he is compelled to lead is telling upon him. He said to Mr. Trask, of the firm in whose service he is for the nonce, that he would like to change places with him. "You are as well off as you are," said the philosophic merchant. "Indeed, your situation is preferable to mine. You work so many hours and get excellent food and comfortable clothing. The change in fassions don't effect you, you have no cares on your mind, you work, eat and sleep. That is all I get for nearly twice as many hours labor and a million times more worry."

And speaking of

HARD-WORKED MEN,

there are no men in the world who labor so hard as the merchants of New York. The life of the average merchant is not as pleasant as that of the dray-horse, for he has more physical labor, and the mental worry thrown in. With expenses running into the thousands per week, with an interest account of Brobindignagian proportions, with his capital scattered all over the United States, and his solvency depending entirely on the solvency and promptness of ten thousand other men, some of whom are four thousand miles away, the trouble surrounding him is perpetual. He is compelled to be in his counting-room at eight A. M., and from that on till night it is one perpetual strain. Every nerve in him is strung to the utmost tension, for a mistake or a neglect in the smallest matter may bring upon him ruin. They grow prematurely gray and nine-tenths of them die before their time. And the trouble is that out of every hundred, ninety-five end their business career with nothing. It is twenty-five years of labor and trouble and worry, only to go out finally in a panic, which they had nothing to do with, and which they could not prevent or provide against.

"SOCIETY."

What is called "Society" in New York, is a queer thing. The great city is full of people who have made money rapidly, and whose principal desire is to figure in what they call "Society," that is to say, to be recognized as people of fashion—to have their wealth recognized, and to have a certain status among the upper-crust. The real aristocracy are compelled to recognize these new creations to a certain extent, for the Almighty Dollar has a power anywhere in this world. A little lawsuit in one of the courts of the city the other day developed some of the ways by which the shoddy aristocrats attain their notoriety — These papers gives account of ladies present at certain balls, and their toilettes—for a consideration. They have a regular scale of prices which the fashionables pay. A mere modest mention costs $10; a complimentary adjective or two thrown judiciously in as to the lady's beauty, adds a five dollar note to the bill; a minute description of a toilette brings up the expense to $35, and a full description, from the white slipper to the top dressing, costs from $50 to $75. At one ball a husband had agreed with one of the reporters for a description of his wife, with which he was displeased when it appeared, and he refused to pay. The reporter took his revenge by suing him, and as he could prove contract he got judgment.

"Will not this expose ruin your business?" I inquired.

"Not at all," was his reply, "it will increase it, for it will show them all where they can get good accounts. But it has killed Mr. and Mrs. X. Everybody knows to a dead certainty that they contracted for my effort to make her appear as she desired—and all their kind friends will know that everything that is done for her hereafter is a matter of contract.—They don't care what people *think*, for they are shoddy, but they dread proof."

And as the fellow's paper has been full of such work since, I rather think he was right in his conjecture as to the effect of his procedure.

Speaking of fashion, and the shams that seems to be a part of it, a lady advertises for employment as an "ornamental guest." She offers to assist at dinner or evening parties, and by her grace, wit and beauty contribute to the entertainment of the company. She will do everything in the highest style of art, but will expect a handsome compensation for her unique services.

You see you can get anything in New York for money.

TEMPERANCE.

Fulton, the Baptist pulpit orator, Talmadge and other preachers of the sensational order, are attempting to inaugurate the movement here that the women of the West have made so successful. But it cannot be made to work here The rum interest is so strong—its devotees are so hardened and lawless, and what is more, the men of the city are so fearfully taken up by their business, that there can never be the swell created necessary to carry forward such a work. But the women of New York and Brooklyn are doing a splendid work nevertheless. They are taking drinking men by the hand and helping them into a better life, and by working in this way may have actually reformed thousands, and closed doggeries by cutting off their custom. The air is full of opposition to rum, and it cannot be but that some good will come out of the movement.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

A lady blazed all over with diamonds at a Fifth avenue party last week. Oh each shoulders she had four stars, the size of a dollar, made of diamonds. Her hair was set thickly with diamonds. There was a diamond bandeau upon her brow. She had diamond earrings and a diamond necklace. Upon the sides of her chest were two circles of diamonds. From them depended lines and curves of diamonds reaching to her waist, round which she wore a diamond girdle. On her skirts in front were large peacocks, wrought of lines of diamonds. There were rosettes of diamonds on her slippers, and diamonds large or small, all over her dress and person, wherever they could be placed. This lady's grandfather was a cart man, her father a pawn broker, and her husband—well, he lives upon the father.—But it don't matter. The old gentleman is worth his millions, and as he still follows his business and is adding to his store, his daughter can afford it. He is never present at these parties though.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

As New York has more Irishmen than any city in Ireland, St. Patrick's Day is, of course, one of the great days that are observed. This year it was especially immense. Despite the soaking rain, the procession was over five miles in length, and the decorations carried were superb. The Irish are a power in New York, and they are increasing every year, not only in numbers, but wealth and influence.—When one of them gets up in the world he can command so many of the new comers that it is no trouble far him to command position, and position here means money. Indeed, all that men care for position is to make money out of it and they do it. The leaders of the various rings are in a few cases Americans, but the majority of them are Irishmen, and the lieutenants are always Irish.

STREET MUSICIANS.

About this time look out for street musicians. Your streets will be made vocal with the violin and harp, played by little Italian boys and girls, who leave New York this month, and get back early in the fall. These children constitute a class by themselves.—They are all Italians, and are sold by their parents in Italy to speculators, who are called *Padrones*, who bring them to America and teach them to play, the Padrones paying the parents either a sum in gross, or a price per year. The little slaves are sent out, and are required to bring home so much money per day, the alternative being an unmerciful beating, which is religiously administered.—A certain number are sent west every spring, to work the country, and it is a singular fact that they send to the Padrones regularly all that they get except the merest possible living. They have a fear of the Padrone; they regard him as a sort of a powerful devil who can find them and reach them anywhere, and this feeling is cultivated, for it makes it safe to send them abroad. The skulking loafers who live on these children are the most cruel, dissolute, debauched set that New York has. A law will be passed in the Legislature of the State this winter to break up this trade in children. PIETRO.

An Insurance bill now before the Illinois Legislature has two sections of considerable importance, one of which compels the companies to pay the face of the policy on which premiums have been paid, and the other allows the policy holder five years to bring suit on it.

A Georgia cotton spinner says that five per cent. per month upon all investments in cotton machinery is a myth and exists only in the disordered imagination of some manufacturer on paper; but ten or fifteen per cent. per annum is a reality, on that sound capital would do well to lay hold upon.

☞ To be taken in the place of Quinine or Bitters of any kind; the dose is small, and its virtues undoubted. It will be found cheaper and better than any other remedy for that purpose, and also as a general Plantation and Family Medicine, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has no superior.

☞ Parson's Purgative Pills—Best family physician; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

New To-Day.

FOR RENT.
A first-class STORE ROOM, 18x50 feet, situate in the central and business part of the town.
Apply to S. S. SMITH,
Apr.1-tf. 616 Penn Street.

S. S. AFRICA, 103 Fourth Street, near UNION DEPOT, Huntingdon, Pa., Dealer in FINE CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, NOTIONS, TOYS, JEWELERY, &c. Also ICE CREAM and SODA WATER in season.
S. S. AFRICA.
April1,1874-6mos.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[*Estate of OSBORN LAIRD, deceased.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Osborn Laird, late of Morris township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
J. S. LAIRD,
apr.1,1874* J. S. LEFFARD, Administrators.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
[*Estate of GEORGE HAWN, deceased.*]
Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of George Hawn, late of Juniata township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
PETER HAWN,
ISAAC HAWN,
April 1, 1874. Executors.

S. L. KIRK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
130 North THIRD St., Corner of Cherry,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have in store and offer for sale, at the lowest market prices, and on the most reasonable terms, a large and well assorted stock of GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, FISH, CHEESE, &c. Selected with care in this, New York and Baltimore markets, to which the attention of Country Dealers is particularly requested. [apr1-1y.

A PRESENT.
FARMERS AND GARDENERS.
Every subscriber sending 50 cents for the *Ocoee Register*, one year a Southern Land Journal, I will mail a package of the JAPAN PEAS, postpaid by mail that will produce from five to ten bushels of Peas. The pea grows in the form of a bush, and does not require sticking. Address,
L. L. OSMENT,
Editor and Proprietor,
April1'74-2t. Cleveland, Tenn.

WATCHES WATCHES
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WATCHES WATCHES
J. WILDEY BLACK,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER,
No. 408] Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry always on hand, promptly attended to, and warranted. [apl

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, of Huntingdon, Pa., at the close of business on the 27th day of February, 1874.

—*RESOURCES.*—

Loans and Discounts	$325,767 97
Overdrafts	268 26
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	7,400 00
Due from approved Redeeming and Reserve Agents	47,954 05
Due from other National Banks	5,287 08
Due from State Banks and Bankers	19,763 57
Banking House	8,279 33
Furniture and Fixtures	2,314 09
Current Expenses	1,531 79
Taxes paid	2,075 46
Premiums paid	1,000 00
Bills of other National Banks	19,385 00
Fractional Currency (including nickels)	2,117 80
Specie	1,295 00
Legal Tender Notes	62,335 00
	$647,934 40

—*LIABILITIES.*—

Capital Stock paid in	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund	25,000 00
Discount and Exchange	8,690 63
Circulating Notes outstanding	131,334 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	197,875 28
Time Certificates of Deposit	126,682 85
Due other National Banks	5,402 04
Due to State Banks and Bankers	2,949 60
	$647,934 40

State of Pennsylvania, }
County of Huntingdon. }

I, George W. Garrettson, Cashier of The First National Bank of Huntingdon, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March 1874. PETER SWOOP, J. P.

CORRECT—ATTEST:
WM. DORRIS, }
D. P. GWIN, } Directors.
H. G. FISHER, }

April1,1874.

New To-Day.

NOTICE.
U. S. INT

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, April 1, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

It is said that the Burgess of Alexandria talks of resigning.

All those who move to-day are not April fools by a long run.

What does everybody not want to be to-day? An April fool.

Shoats are said to be worth forty cents per bristle, in Porter township.

Who is the lady, that uses tobacco in church, while the minister is preaching.

The individual who now carries a few pounds of butter along the street runs a gauntlet.

"Chrisley" proposes Sodomites as a very appropriate name for the followers of the "Professor."

It is said to have required considerable spirits to get up the Guss demonstration the other night.

"Hard to write local items when there ain't any. Don't it." The *Standard* is responsible for this happy witticism.

The death of Mr. Bisbin, of Alexandria, makes the office of constable vacant. Who will be his successor?

Wanted—Two female teachers to take charge of primary schools in Huntingdon. Address Alexander Port, Secretary.

Dr. James D. Noble, of Pattonsville, son of Hon. Joseph B. Noble, of Waterside, Bedford county, died very suddenly last week.

Lost and found again, Mr. P. K. Harnish's pocket book. This is an evidence that there are still honest men in the community.

The bridge on Fourth street will soon be ready for use again. It was badly in need of repair. It is now being completely overhauled.

Our young friend, H. L. Colder, of Alexandria, has been quite ill for a week or two with an attack of billious fever. He is about again.

The man who reads a newspaper, year in and year out, must think the publishers are April fools. The boot may possibly be on the other leg.

Rev. James C. Johnston, of this place, has been sent up among our friends at Schells burg, Bedford county. We be speak for him a pleasant year.

A grand indignation meeting, it is reported, was held at Cassville, on Monday evening last. Guss, we suppose, poured out his grievances by the bucketful.

The Rev. J. D. Thomas, of the Center Union church, in Oneida township, administered baptism, on last Sunday morning. It drew a large crowd of spectators.

Capt. Burchinell is home and will remain until the 7th inst., when the Legislature will meet again. The Captain is an excellent member, always at his post.

Rev. J. D. Pennypacker has been assigned, by the Conference, to Mifflintown. We congratulate the Reverned gentleman on his transfer to the Juniata Valley.

Some politicians have a queer way of out flanking the local paper that made them. Respectfully referred to No. 300 Penn street. Guess we can't "pass" that bill.

We wish somebody would send us a few of the mean tricks that can be laid to the account of Hollidaysburg. We want to publish them to get even with the *Standard*.

The Broad Top Company are whitewashing the bridges along the line of their road. Whitewash is a good thing—it makes the most unsightly things look cheerful.

Insurance companies generally know a thing or two. They don't like to take too large risks on worthless property, especially when the proprietor is a man of doubtful character.

On last Tuesday evening, in Alexandria, while the people were eagerly looking over the JOURNAL, an old gentleman stepped up and inquired, "what is the news?" A half dozen voces replied, "Dennis O'Rafferty's Goose!"

There were over one hundred and sixty conversions at the M. E. Church, in this place, during the late revival. The meeting was kept up almost three months. The labor was very severe but our friend McMurray was equal to it.

A Porter township subscriber whishes to know what the sexton thought when he saw the minister cleaning the dust off the pulpit before commencing his sermon. We refer the inquiry to the sexton. "Get up and dust" your pulpits.

Rev. A. W. Decker, of the M. E Church, located at New Bloomfield, Perry county, spent several days with us last week. He is a popular preacher and a whole team. He talks of erecting a fine residence in West Huntingdon.

A correspondent says, Mr. James Piper has built a new slaughter house in Porter township, and that it is a good idea. He thinks it will be a good place for the "rats" of the township and the *gross* mice of Alexandria to congregate.

Dr. B. B. Hamlin has been appointed Presiding Elder of the Harrisburg district in place of Dr. Mitchel transferred to the Williamsport district. We congratulate our estimable friend, the Doctor, on his accession to the Eldership again.

Deputy Superintendent Houck, of the School Department, was promptly on the ground at Cassville, on last Thursday to take charge of the Orphan School in the name of the State authorities. The boys were not skedaddled by the man who went out with colors flying.

Mr. John Bisbin, of Alexandria, whom we noticed in the last JOURNAL as having recived a stroke of paralysis, died on the 19th ult., in the 78th year of his age. He had been constable of Alexandria borough for many years and died loved and respected by everybody.

We have an eighty dollar Sewing Machine that we will give to any young lady who will raise us eighty new subscribers that will pay within the year at the rate of $2 per subscriber. Here is a chance. This ought to be done in two or three townships we can name, without much effort. tf.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference which adjourned, at Altoona, on last Tuesday, adjourned to meet in Huntingdon, in next March. Just think of it, Huntingdon gets the next Conference; no wonder there has been such a grand jubilee among the poultry for the last week, and eggs are as plenty, as flies in August. Whoop! Hurra for Huntingdon! We mean to go to Conference then, too.

The Altoona *Tribune* goes for the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society and the Huntingdon Fire Company for not paying over a prize of $100 due the Vigilant Steam Fire Company of Altoona. We thought this money was paid over! What's the matter? The Firemen assure us that they have nothing to do with it. Why don't the Agricultural Society pay it?

Here is an Alexandria conundrum:—"Sambo ise got a conumdrum for you." "All right; lets hab it." "What is de difference between de Woods rats, and de warf rats?" "I can see through dat without my specks; de Woods rats lose dare pocket books while de warf rats have none to lose." "Dat is not de answer." "Den I gives it up." "Well you see de Woods rats try to get position in de Poor House, wile de warf rats try to get dem in de ware house."

GUSS AND LYTLE ON THE RAMPAGE *—A Large Amount of Spirits Assembled—A Ludicrous Serenade—Was It a Sell?*—On last Wednesday evening, (expatiates our reporter), occurred in our town, one the most laughable farces, we have ever witnessed. Some of Guss' parasites started the story that the investigating committee had reported, and declared him innocent. The "bummers" of the town, who have found the Prostitutor a very agreeable companion, decided upon a serenade, the main purpose, it is said, being the hope that Guss would be flattered into providing free whiskey to soak their dry skins. On a promise to pay for the music, the band was secured, and brought round at half past nine to the Professor's dwelling. While the band played the Professor threw open his doors, windows and parlors, and invited his intimate friends to come in. The Prostitutor's elegant sofas, and cushioned arm chairs were soon occupied. We noticed the Professor's right hand supporter Art. Mac. enjoying the luxurious occasion, near him Ben. Brandt smiled out of the window, and in a corner in a somewhat collapsed condition was Peter Marion Lytle. Others of like ilk were sitting and standing round.

The gamin were directed to call for Lytle when the music ceased, and after an awkward pause; Peter Marion came forth to the porch. On account of a swelling upon his tongue, his utterance was much impeded, but by great effort, he succeeded in talking for a quarter of an hour. The burden of the address was to prove that the Professor had money enough to pay his bills, and that was the true test of humanity the Professor must be a good man. The speaker seemed to be so deeply impressed with the guilt of the Professor that he could not help confessing it in an indirect way, frequently in his remarks, but concluded with the declaration that the Professor could get to heaven yet, for had not Abraham (of the Scriptures) gotten there after being convicted of sinful practices? The speaker, in the course of his remarks, got to musing, in a general way, about himself, and wondered what all he might do and buy, if he were to be a thief. In the midst of his imaginative flight, the thought evidently flashes upon his mind that his hearers might know of "the small balance due Huntingdon county," and perhaps some had protested checks in their pockets, besides other things that might raise in their minds, and the way he dropped that subject, and struck for a more agreeable one, was very amusing.

Calls were made by the gamin, for several persons, but the great Professor himself, came forward of his own accord, and asked to be heard. He commenced by recounting his trials in starting the Cassville School, and as the appropriations were increased, his great success. He then unloaded his vials of wrath upon everybody, and especially upon General Beath and the Legislative Committee. He then touched upon the witnesses, and said he was convicted upon the testimony of five scholars, and six employes of the school. He afterwards, however, agreed that McEldowny had told the truth about his kissing one of the girls, and spent five minutes in ridiculing, in a jocular way, the idea of there being any harm in his kissing a girl; "kissing a girl, why ain't that awful," he said. When it is remembered that this girl was past sixteen, and was kissed by him in the ironing room, when alone, the admission was damaging, and no doubt will be denied hereafter, as it has been in the past, as bitterly as the other charges. The Professor went on to make many assertions and charges, that were known to be untrue by the spectators, one of which was that the citizens of this town (he excepted the Democrats and Woodsites) had never given a meal or a night's entertainment to the Soldiers' Orphans. This was grossly false, as all know that for several years, the orphans were welcomed with true hospitality by those citizens, and up to the time the people became convinced that the Professor was too much of a brute to receive their slighest recognition, and then they were forced to relinquish very unwillingly their attentions to the orphans, to save contact with this vile man having them in charge. W. H. Woods was then called, but declined to say anything, except that the Committee, although set up by Speaker McCormick for the purpose of convicting Mr. Guss, had failed to do so.

Calls were made for others, but there being no response the "bummers" declared the meeting closed. The "bummers" were seen as late as next noon staggering around trying to work off the effects of the meeting.

But, O! the sequel! The awful sequel!! On Thursday morning the report of the Committee came to town, containing the verdict that there was enough "unimpeached testimony to justify the Committee in believing that the conduct of A. L. Guss, Principal, was of an improper character," and recommending the removal of the school; and that the Legislature had immediately acted upon the report, and ordered the removal at once.

The query now is, was the serenade in earnest, or a sell?

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE.—The following are the appointments of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church for the Juniata and Altoona districts:

JUNIATA DISTRICT.—M. K. Foster, P. E; Huntingdon, J. S. McMurray; Petersburg, J. A. Ross; Manor Hill, W. A. Clippinger; Ennisville, J. Heckman; Mt. Union, M. L. Smith; Newton Hamilton, A. R. Miller; McVeytown, G. S. Sykes; Granville, W. A. McKee; Lewistown, W. G. Furguson, W. M. Frysinger, sup; Freedom, J. R. Akers; Decatur, M. C. Piper; Milroy, J. P. Long; Mifflin, G. D. Pennypacker; Thompsontown, W. Schriber; Port Royal, W. R. Whitney, C. W. Marshall; New Bloomfield, A. W. Decker, L. S. Smith; Burnt Cabins, W. Dunmire; Shirleysburg, W. McK. Reily; Three Springs, E. Shoemaker; Cassville, G. W. Dunlap; McConnellstown, E. White; Saxton, W. H. Stevens, W. E. Hock; Everett, J. Donahu; Rays Hill, T. F. McClure, D. H. Huston; Bedford, T. Sherlock; Bedford Circuit, J. W. Ely; Schellsburg, James M. Johnston; Pleasantville, J. W. Bell.

ALTOONA DISTRICT.—T. M. Reese, P. E.; Altoona, First church, J. Curns; 8th Avenue, R. E. Wilson; Third charge, D. Hartman; Hollidaysburg, H. C. Pardoe; Martinsburg, D. Castleman; Williamsburg, J. W. Cleaver, J. P. Benford; Tyrone, J. H. McCord; East Tyrone, G. Guyer; Port Matilda, J. Guss; Bellefonte, M. L. Smyser; Penns Valley, J. W. Lockie; Half Moon, J. Lloyd; Warriorsmark, W. Gwyn; Birmingham, W. W. Reese; Philipsburg, T. Barnhart; Grahampton, J. W. Haughawout, A. McClosky; Clearfield circuit, G. W. Bouse.

Other Appointments.—Williamsport, Price chapel, A. W. Gibson; Shamokin, J. C. Clarke; Sunbury, J. A. DeMoyer; B. B. Hamlin, presiding elder Harrisburg district; York first church, A. M. Barnitz; Wrightsville, R. Malalieu.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending March 28, 1874	9,502
Same time last year	8,341
Increase for week	1,161
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1874	94,264
Same date last year	109,663
Increase for year 1874	
Decrease	15,399

Oliver Cunningham has just opened a large wholesale Boot and Shoe Store at No. 330 Allegheny street, where he can supply merchants with all goods in his line, cheaper than they can buy them from Jobbers in the East, as he gets all his goods direct from Boston, at manufacturers' prices. April-3t.

HOLY WEEK AND EASTER-TIDE SERVICES.—The daily services, begun in St. John's Church, Penn street, on Ash Wednesday, February 18th, and continued thus far through Lent, will be concluded with Holy Week and the Easter-tide, as follows:

Holy Week. Daily, (Acts 11, 16.) Palm Sunday, (March 29th: 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer, Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion. 7:00 P. M., Evening Prayer, Sermon. Week Days: 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer, Address. 7:00 P. M., Evening Prayer, Discourse. Easter Tide. Easter Day, (April 5th): 5:40 (sunrise), Morning Prayer, Address. 10:30, Litany, Sermon, Holy Communion. 7:00, Evening Prayer, Sermon. Easter Monday: 10:30, Morning Prayer, Address. Easter Tuesday; 10:30, Morning Prayer, Address.

The daily addresses will trace, step by step, the progress of our Blessed Lord's history during this most memorable week of His life, as:

Palm Sunday we shall accompany Him on His triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Maunday Thursday, at the evening service, we shall, with Him, partake of the Holy Communion of His "most precious Body and Blood," in loving commemoration of His instituting it in this "the same night in which He was betrayed."

Good Friday we weep with them that weep as they beheld Him hanging on the accursed tree.

Easter Even we bewail His absence during His descent into hell, and keep holy vigil, expecting His rising from the dead.

At the sunrise service on Easter Day, (like them of St. Mark xvi, 2), we hasten joyfully to welcome the rising of "the Sun of Righteousness with healing on His wings. (Mal. iv, 2.)

All who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity are invited to join with us in honoring Him in the observance of this solemn season.

CHAS. H. MEAD, Rector.

LAST CHANCE!—Only 100 Town Lots for sale in West Huntingdon at $200. Buy from first hands and save money. Lots sold three years ago for $200 are now bringing $600 to $1000. They are in demand and selling rapidly. Call on soon or address

R. ALLISON MILLER,

Ap1-6t. Real Estate Office, 228½ Penn St.

NOTICE!!—The undersigned hereby gives notice for the *last time*, to all persons that are indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts before the 25th of April, or they will be left for collection.

Apr1-2t. OLIVER CUNNINGHAM.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned from the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

FOR SALE.—Blackstone's Commentaries and Bouvier's Law Dictionary. For particulars call at this office. *

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

A. B. Brumbaugh, M. D., Editor. All matter pertaining to this department should be addressed to P. O. Box 12, Huntingdon.

Claxton, Remsen and Haffelfinger, Philadelphia, have become the publishers of the "Field Practice of Laying out Circular Curves for Railroads," and "A New Method of Calculating the Cubic Contents of Excavations and Embankments by the Aid of Diagrams, together with Directions for Estimating the Cost of Earthwork," both by John C. Troutwine, new editions of each of which are now in preparation. In this connection we desire to call attention to a recent work from the same publishers, by Stephen Roper, Engineer, entitled "A Catechism of High Pressure, or Non-Condensing Steam Engines," including the modeling, constructing, running and management of steam engines and steam boilers, profusely illustrated, and containing a vocabulary. This is one of the most useful manuals that has fallen into our hands is a long time. Open it when you will, and you will be sure to find things to learn that you did not know before. It is of special value to engineers, and men who are employed about steam engines, and every such person should have a copy at hand. 19 mo., 222 pages, $1.75.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the Scribners have secured, for serial publication in their magazine, the story by M. Jules Verne, now appearing in the *Magazin D'Education et de Recreation*, entitled "The Mysterious Island," in which the author undertakes to show how a body of men, thrown helpless upon a desert island, may develop a living from purely scientific resources, without any convenient wreck to draw upon for the materials of life and comfort. It is commenced in the April number and will be continued throughout the year. The illustrations will be profuse, and from the original plates; and the chapters will be issued simultaneously with their appearance in Paris.

Lippincott's Magazine, the handsomest of the American monthlies, and as interesting and entertaining as it is handsome, greatly pleases us in its late numbers. The March number opens with one of Edward Strahan's illustrated papers describing a journey from "Paris to Marly by way of the Rhine," which is continued by another chapter in the April number. In each number these articles are followed by choice papers of social and literary interest, poetry and serials. George MacDonald's story, Malcolm, has reached the sixteenth chapter, and increases in interest. The several departments are well-sustained, and full of entertainment. We desire to aid in having this favorite monthly sustained, and now agree to receive, at lowest club rates—$3.00 each—any number of subscriptions. Address this office.

We are in receipt of a new pleasure in the *Great Western Monthly*, which commenced its career, with the beginning of the present year, and we hope it may prove as useful as these first numbers would indicate, and its high aim be sustained. This is another Pennsylvania magazine, published in Philadelphia, though devoted to the interests of the people of the whole country. It not only embodies new features, but is an entirely new feature throughout. Its field for usefulness is large, if it embraces all that its name would indicate. It is to be devoted to Science, Art and Agriculture, and to be independent. In matters of Science, it promises to apply old truths, and new discoveries of scientific men, to man's every day wants. In Agriculture it expects to embrace within its scope everything that shall be of interest and value to those engaged in that important branch of our industries. Terms, $3.00 per year; 30 cents per number. (Great Western Publishing Co., 302 Walnut Street.)

Scribner's Monthly, for April, contains the opening chapters of "The Mysterious Island," by Jules Verne. The story is profusely illustrated, and promises as much ingenuity and interest as the former writings of this famous author. In Edward King's continuation of the Great South we are treated this time to a "Ramble in Virginia." The same author also contributes a poem on the death of Parepa-Rosa, which must be admired by all who read it. The paper which will attract the most attention is from the pen of Augustus Blauvelt, on "Christ's Resurrection Scientifically Considered," which occupies twenty-two pages. Among the remaining contents are papers of interest on various subjects. (Scribner & Co., N. Y.)

Atlantic Monthly, for April, in addition to its recent improvements, has now caught the inspiration which the spring has brought, and this month, is more than usually attractive in the variety and quality of its contents; varied as they are from grave to gay, from lively to serene. The poems are by E. C. Steadman, C. P. Cranch, Elizabeth Stewart Phelps, and others, and are of the readable kind. David A. Wells discusses the currency question, and exposes the fallacy of an irredeemable paper currency. Every department is full and interesting. No one can go amiss by subscribing for the *Atlantic*. (H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston.)

St. Nicholas, which is acknowledged to be the best and handsomest youth's magazine ever published, still continues under the able editorship of Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge. The April number contains thirty-six illustrations, and many articles on topics sure to interest and instruct the young, by such writers as Donald G. Mitchell, Elizabeth Stewart Phelps, J. T. Trowbridge, Celia Thaxter, T. B. Aldrich, Frank R. Stockton, and others. (Scribner & Co., N. Y.)

The Sanitarian has removed from William St. to 234 Broadway, opposite the Post Office. The April number commences a new volume, and comes to us greatly improved and with a very attractive table of contents. Drainage for Health, Concerning College Life, Warming and Ventilation, Water, Nitrous Oxide Gas, Artificial Feeding of Children, are among some of the articles. The last named, itself, is worth many times the cost of the annual subscription price, wherever there are children to feed, and there are few places exempted from their presence. ("Sanitarian," N. Y.)

The Phrenological Journal, in all matters of progress, occupies the front rank, even greatly in advance of more pretentious periodicals. Every number contains interesting texts enough from which to fill volumes. (S. R. Wells, N. Y.)

The *To-day* Printing and Publishing Company is pushing forward its work with commendable enterprise. *To-day*, the paper which gives it name is still improving, and presents a healthful appearance. Every subscriber to it is presented with his choice of one of the beautiful chromos executed for that purpose—"Just So High," "Little Sunshine," or "Among the Dew-Drops." Each of these is a gem of art, and would compare favorably with the more expensive pictures. The new book of "American Humor," by Max Adeler,—Out of the Hurly-Burly—announced some time ago, will soon be ready. (To-Day Pub. Co., Philadelphia.)

Harper's Magazine, for April, is embellished with seventy-eight engravings. The number opens with an illustrated paper by Charles Nordhoff on "The Faralloon Islands," which are the home of innumerable birds, sea lions, &c. In this number, also, Gen. Geo. B. McClellan comes before the country with his first article on Army Organization, after a long obscurity. Harper's Magazine is always well filled with papers of great historical and soical interest and value. Mr. Deshler's article on the Defective Classes will possess great interest at this time, as the care of the deaf, dumb, blind and feeble-minded is commanding the attention of our Legislatures as well as of individuals. The neglect of these classes in our State has been such that appeal after appeal has been sent to the Legislature praying for measures looking towards a bettering of their condition. Every department is full and varied. (Harper & Bro., N. Y.)

Littell's Living Age continues to bring to its patrons the cream of the foreign periodicals. Week after week we are thus permitted to enjoy the productions of the ablest minds "across the water" in our own homes, being brought together in this repository of literature. The contents are always varied and entertaining (Littell & Gay, Boston.)

The Illustrated Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy for 1874, contains much valuable information, illustrated with more than fifty engravings. It is surprising how so much information can be given for the small sum of twenty-five cents. (S. R. Wells, N. Y.)

The Medical Record is a semi-monthly journal of medicine and surgery, edited by George F. Shrady, A. M., M. D., and published by Wm. Wood & Co., 27 Great Jones St., New York, at $4.00 per annum. It is now in its 9th volume, and is increasing in popularity with the profession. It is filled with well-written articles of the greatest interest to all physicians, and others interested in medical subjects. It is a live periodical, and should be on the table of every practitioner.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM TIMON WALLEY.

TIMON WALLEY, 4t Shpring dime, 1874.

Well olt Tarbarrer:—I not roited yer dish long dime ago, shust I loik vor no wat yer dinks tem falers do mit dot olt Kuss vor tem dings wat tem gall unt poy shware she do mit tem, eh? If ter hanks her, shust vill yer roit weuns von ledder? Mottalener he saysh he nod vill pe afrate vor go on der Huntington if olt Kuss kits hunked. I chinks, but he wash mat wen I reated tem dings vat tem poys shwaret ad her, unt he sate, I chinks, he dit wisht ash howe I nod wash doo olt, unt lame, vor der ko in der var, unt do kit gilt, unt he wash won shogers witter, unt he shust voot shoomped on der oxhin vat he rites on, unt shust kallopped oll ter vay to der Kashwille, oder Hundington, unt nock dot olt Kuss' pranes oud mit ter roler bin. Unt I kit mat, doo, unt shware so hairt as Mottalener, unt dinks he shust sarfe dot ding roit, nod ish dot so?

Olt Tarbarrer, if yer dit sea dot ledder in der SHARNAL lasht week, vat mine pruder-in-law, Donny Dellershlecker be D. D. roit. Well, I chinks, I nod dort she roit any more ledder pout she's breechin ant sjch. Yer nose her meetin ish oll proked up! Yesh, it wash shee's breach vat konwarted olt Hesh, dot dime on der Beetershbarrick, unt she shust packshilte. I chinks, me unt mamy nod keers if she koff her eyesh out. Tilly nod voot make she ko on der bet dot vay if she voot led ter oder veemens pe, put no, she shust ish von olt Kuss. Unt now, olt Tarbarrer, nod ish dot anuff vor make oll ush memper shware unt sich shust wen us seesh how der breacher mans do? Oh, mine konshins!

I chinks, I wisht ash Mottalener shust wash von witter shust ver see how he fix olt Kuss. Unt vat yer dinks apout Harry Shamberlin? I dit dink she vash von noice man; she keeped sich goot viskey, unt I nod dink she do dem dings ver olt Kuss, loik she do vor olt Liversh ton, yer nose, unt sich.

I chinks, if olt Kuss pe hunked, unt if she nod be she vill pe shoodet, I nod shtill ken led mine olt vooman ko on yer down, awver olt Shamperlin she shteal him unt run off mit him, unt I nod vill haff any vrow, nod ish dot so, eh?

Oh say, vor wat ish Kuss mat to olt Betriken? Dit yer seet how she roit in ter *Glope* unt sate Hall Musser unt Sam Prown, unt Toty unt Wanterslice, and *ornery Pruce Petreken*, unt den, Ichinks, W. H. Woots, *eshquier*, shust loik if she roit mine name, now nod ish dot won vunny?

I nod kin roit yer enny more dings shust now. Mottalener he vent ofer do ter hill mit ter togs, unt, I dinks tem skeer ub some bolekat, unt I gose rount der toder vay unt vatch ter krossin unt kech some. Iv yer vants dot tog koom soon. We haff sefen more vine buppys, unt kan shpare von ov ter olt togs vell anuff.

Iv yer seesh mine proder Grisley tell her Mottalener dinks we kan shpare her von bup now, iv tem oil tosse vell, unt dot we'l giff her a shtart in ter world, unt she may make somedings yed. Vrom yer tear vriend,

MISHTER YOHANAS, Eshquier.

S. P. I nod dinks ov any ding more dish dime, dot ish so. Oh, say, olt Tarbarrer, vor hoo ish dot leetle Harber Shyster? Ish she von tule vor olt Shamperlin, eh? I chinks she shust ish loik von ov tem leetle benny tog.

Y.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., March 31, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 25
Extra Flour	7 50
Family Flour	8 00
Red Wheat	1 50
White Wheat	1 55
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	38
Brooms ₰ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₰ pound	30
Beans ₰ bushel	2 00
Beef	8
Cloverseed ₰ 64 pounds	4 85
Corn ₰ bushel on ear	70
Corn shelled	73
Chickens ₰ lb	8
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	1 50
Candles ₰ lb	12½
Cranberries ₰ quart	18
Dried Apples ₰ lb	9
Dried Cherries ₰ lb	7
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	20
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₰ bushel	1 60
Hops ₰ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	9
Hay ₰ ton	11 00
Lard ₰ lb new	11
Large onions ₰ bushel	1 25
Oats	40
Potatoes ₰ bushel new	65
Plaster ₰ ton ground	14 00
Rags	2
Rye	75
Rye Chop ₰ cwt	1 75
Rye Straw ₰ bundle	12
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	30

Marriages.

ISENBERG—COZZEN.—On the 19th ult., by the Rev. J. A. Peters, Mr. Marshall C. Isenberg to Miss Clara J. Cozzen, both of Porter township.

WHITE—TAILOR.—At the Valley House, in Lewistown, on the 19th ult., by Rev. J. H. Brown, Mr. John G. White to Miss Lovina S. Tailor, both of Huntingdon county, Pa.

FINK—SOLLERS.—On the 17th inst., at the residence of J. A. Fink, in Lewistown, by the Rev. J. H. Brown, Mr. Benjamin Fink to Miss Rebecca Sollers, both of Huntingdon county, Pa.

LYNN—EDWARDS.—On the 25th ult., at the Jackson House, by the Rev. A. G. Dolo, Mr. G. W. Lynn to Miss Mary M. Edwards, all of Petersburg, Pa.

HETRICK—KEIPER.—On the 26th ult., by the same, at the house of the bride's father, near McConnellstown, Mr. Samuel G. Hetrick, of Marklesburg, to Miss Lou Keiper.

LOVE—DONNELY.—On the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. D. Peters, Mr. John D. Love to Miss Mary E. Donnely, both of Blair county.

WRIGHT—REED.—At the residence of J. R. Durborrow, esq., on the 26th ult., by the Rev. A. W. Decker, Mr. Amon H. Wright to Miss Rachel W. Reed, all of this county.

BIRKHIMER—YOUNG.—On the 19th ult., by Jacob Brown, esq., Mr. Samuel Birkhimer to Miss Rachel A. M. Young, all of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

Deaths.

KNODE.—On the 3d ult., in Hartslog Valley, Lewis H. Knode, aged 63 years, 9 months and 15 days.

BISBIN.—On the 19th ult., in Alexandria, John Bisbin, aged 77 years, 10 months and 9 days.

LLOYD.—In this place, on the 24th ult., after a lingering but painful illness, John S., son of John and Mary Lloyd, aged 3 years and 1 day.

Why this deep and awful gloom,
Sighs and bitter weeping,
He whose mansion is the tomb,
Is not dead but sleeping.

Darling, from thy heavenly rest,
From toy home among the blest,
Come in angel form to cheer,
Those who sorrow for thee here.

Why should I grieve my soul or weep,
No more he'l visit me,
My soul will mount to him at last,
And there forever with my child I'll be.

F.

METZ.—On the 22d ult., in West township, Mrs. Terrance, wife of Dr. John Metz, aged 83 years, 7 months and five days.

METZ.—On the 5th ult., in West township, Dr. John Metz, aged 88 years, 2 months and 10 days.

Special Notices.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

July16,1873-1y.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA —AND— FAMILY LINIMENT.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER.

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Billious Colic, Pain in the bowels or side, we would say, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

July16,1873-1y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for sparvined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. 'White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.

Oct.15,1873-1y.

NO EXCUSE FOR BEING SICK.

No person can use Boschee's German Syrup without getting immediate relief and cure. We have the first case of Coughs, Colds or Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, yet to hear from that has not been cured. We have distributed every year for three years over 250,000 sample bottles "FREE OF CHARGE" by druggists in all parts of the United States. No other manufacturer of Medicine ever gave their preparations such a test as this. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it—two doses will relieve you.

Aug.20,1873-1y.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk-Cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier, which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "General Debility," "Lost Vitality," and "Broken-down Constitutions," I "challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by S. S. SMITH & SON, Druggist, Sole Agents No. 616 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Dr. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, 161 Chambers St., New York.

Nov.5,1873-6mos.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.

Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.

July16,1873-1y.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Notice in partition in the estate of John Gilford. Notice to Joseph B. Gilford, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa., Joseph C. Crownover Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa. *Take Notice* that an Inquest will be held on the Mansion Farm of John Gilford, deceased, in the township of Shirley, in the county of Huntingdon, on the 31st day of March, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among the children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

March4,1874-4t.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA!

MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE BEST LAND in the West, for sale on *Ten Years' Credit, at 6 per Cent. interest*, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company.

NO PAYMENTS REQUIRED

except interest, till fifth year. Rich *Soil*, warm *Climate*, long *Seasons*, low *Taxes*, and free *Education, Free Fare* and *low Freights* on household goods to those who

BUY THIS YEAR.

For Circulars and Maps, with full particulars, address GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Com'r, Burlington, Iowa.

March4-3mos.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

One second-handed 10 horse power Portable Engine Boiler, with Smoke Stack, Steam Gauge, Grate Bars, Pump and fixtures in good running order. Price low. Address

W. H. H. NEVLING & CO.,
Founders and Machinists, Tyrone, Pa.

March25,1874.tf.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 13th day of April, A. D., 1874.

William Adams, farmer, Shirley; John Bolinger, farmer, Clay; George Black, farmer, Henderson; James Cozens, farmer, Oneida; John M. Drake, teacher, Clay; J. Wilson Greenland; Clerk, Huntingdon; Andrew Grubb, farmer, Penn; Geo. W. Glazier, carpenter, Huntingdon; Robert Greene, farmer, Barree; T. K. Henderson, farmer, Warriorsmark; Samuel Hannah, teacher, Warriorsmark; John X. Lutz, farmer, Shirley; Jonathan K. Metz, farmer, Brady; John Nelson, laborer, West; John Nightwine, farmer, Henderson; Alexander Oaks, merchant, West; A. P. Owens, merchant, Warriorsmark; Geo. Pardoner, wagonmaker, Cass; James Rhea, Justice of the Peace, Tell; John Spangler, gent, Cass; James G. Stewart, miller, West; Samuel C. Tussey, farmer, Morris; Elijah Weston, farmer, Warriorsmark; A. P. White, farmer, Oneida.

Given under our hands and seal the 2nd

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Breeds and Thoroughbreds.

Thoroughbred is a term given an animal descended from parents which both belong to the same recognized breed. A breed is a gradual growth, during many years, often centuries, of a class of animals which possess some marked distinguishing points or characteristics. Its perfection is arrived at by a course of skillful breeding of selected animals, each one chosen for the especial purpose of marking more distinctly some desired characteristic. This course is persevered in until each animal is able to reproduce itself exactly and infallibly, and the chief characteristics of the class of animals are indelibly fixed so that each young animal produced is a type of its class. Such a class of animals is then re-organized as a breed or as thoroughbred animals, and its decendants without admixture of foreign blood are "pure bred" or "thoroughbred." There are very few really pure breeds however; that is, races of animals which reproduce themselves exactly in color and form. The Devon cattle are one of these pure breeds, having been from time immemorial exactly what they are now, and reproducing themselves exactly, in form, color, and every other characteristic without failure. Our native buffalo is another pure breed of cattle, as are also the wild cattle of Chillingham, and the dun cattle and the buffalo of Italy. The term breed is given to the Ayrshire, Jersey, or Shorthorn, because although they do not reproduce themselves exactly, yet they do so with sufficient closeness to preserve their distinguishing traits of character. As they are recognized as breeds their unmixed descendants are called thoroughbred. If their blood is mingled with that of another class, whether that be thoroughbred or not, the "thoroughness" is lost and the produce is a grade. That produce can never be brought back to a thoroughbred really. There will always be a stain, and although that stain may be continually diluted with each generation, the point when it is supposed to finally disappear has never been satisfactorily fixed upon. The starting point from whence either of these breeds sprang is not known. The original sources are like those of a river, issuing from many springs. In course of time all these smaller streams gather into one which contains the elements of each consolidated. So it is with either of these races of cattle. Having been first obtained from some accidental mixture and exhibiting some strong points of excellence, the original stock were interbred one with another.

The Cattle of Europe.

According to the report lately read at a scientific meeting at Seelberzig, in Switzerland, all the cattle in Europe amount to 94,700,000 head. Of these Germany owns 13,000,000; Austria, 12,000,000; France, 12,000,000; Great Britain, 10,000,000; Turkey, 9,000,000; Spain and Portugal, 4,500,000; Denmark, 4,000,000; Italy, 3,500,000; Sweden and Norway, 2,500,000; Holland and Belgium, 2,000,000; Greece, 1,000,000; and Switzerland, 1,000,000. The little Republic of Switzerland figures at the head of the list in proportion to its extent and population, owning 208 head of cattle for each thousand acres, and 567 head for each thousand inhabitants. Spain has only 39 head for each thousand acres of its superficies.

Ashes and Bones for Grapes.

We are fully convinced of another fact regarding the fertilization of the grape, which is of the highest importance. Animal excrement or stable manure we regard as unsuited to its successful cultivation; or at least it is far better to employ the fertiliziug agents which are so largely found in the plant-structure and in the fruit. Potash, phosphoric acid, and lime, are great food staples which the grape demands, and they cannot flourish unless these elements are abundantly supplied.—We fertilize our vineyards and grape borders with unleached ashes and dissolved bones, and obtain most abundant returns. —*Dr. Nichols.*

What an Ear of Corn will Yield.

An ear of corn has been sent to this office, grown in Cleveland, East Tennessee, which measures 10½ inches in circumference in the thickest part of the ear, has 22 rows, with an average of 56 kernels in a row, making 1,232 kernels in all on the ear. The variety is known as the Southern Dent Corn. These 1,232 kernels, planted in the same locality or anywhere within the limestone region of Tennessee or Kentucky, if all germinated and came to perfection, would produce the first year a fraction over 45,000 bushels. — *Turf Field and Farm.*

Construction of a Piggery.

The hog thrives better in the sunlight than in the dark; and for the health of animals your piggery should be as light as your own living room. If any class of men ought to be indicted for cruelty to animals it is that class who do not provide light stables for their horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. Besides, if such men would stop and think they will know that it will profit them as much to furnish light as it will harm the animal to be deprived of it.

NICE GRIDDLE CAKES.—I have lately learned that good shorts—not the coarser kind—is better for griddle cakes, than fine or even buckwheat flour. I make them as follows: Six cups rich buttermilk—lopered milk will do with a little cream—three teaspoons even full of soda to neutralize the sour milk; a little salt, two eggs. Stir into this enough shorts to make a thin batter as for other griddle cakes, and fry as usual. Rubbing the griddle with dry salt and wiping off carefully before oiling, will prevent trouble in turning. Corn griddle cake and buckwheat are very nice made in this way, though yeast is usually preferred for the latter.—*Rural New Yorker.*

THERE is a wide field for scientific and practical research in the mixing of various chemical and common substances before they are applied to the soil.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE
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TAKE LIVER
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LIVER TAKE
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stiululating the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmon's Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaint and prinful offspring thereof, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bill ious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.07. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.

For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.

June 11, 1873-1y.

Travellers' Guide.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.50, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 4.05 p. m.
For Reading, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00, 4.05 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 3.00 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.30 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.30 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 2.00 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9 00 a. m. 12.40 and 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.30 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.15, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.00 and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 6.00, 9.10 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8 05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.10 a. m. 12.55, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.10 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.15 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.15, 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.10 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.

Jan.14,1874-tf. J. E. WOOTTEN, *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD						EASTWARD.		
MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	PACIFIC EXPRESS	FAST LINE	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	8 58	10 33	10 41	8 00	N. Hamilton	10 03	4 54	11 29
5 14	9 03	11 40	10 55	8 30	Mt. Union	9 56	4 46	11 53
5 23	9 09	11 48	11 10	8 40	Mapleton	9 49	4 38	11 47
5 31	9 16	11 56	11 26	8 50	Mill Creek	9 42	4 30	11 40
5 45	9 25	12 10	11 50	9 05	HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 38
6 03	9 40	12 31	12 29	9 25	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	9 48	12 42	12 52	9 35	Barree	9 07	3 51	11 09
6 19	9 54	12 50	1 12	9 40	Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00		Birmingham	8 48	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08		Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22		Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30		Fostoria	8 18	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	3 03	10 35
7 25	4 50	2 00	2 00		Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 23 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 40 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.15 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 46 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 10 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 59 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.43, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 00 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and Direct Route to Washington, Baltimore, Elmira, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls.

Five trains daily to and from Washington and Baltimore and Four trains daily to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, and two trains daily to and from Northern and Western Pennsylvania and New York.

On and after MONDAY, July 21st, 1873, trains on the Northern Central Railway will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

MAIL	leaves Baltimore	5.50 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	1.30 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	6.45 p. m.
	arrives at Elmira	10.50 p. m.
CINCIN'A EX.	leaves Baltimore	8.10 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	12.05 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Baltimore	1.20 p. m.
	leaves Harisburg	4.45 p. m.
	arrives at Williamsport	8.30 p. m.
NORTHERN EXPRESS	leaves Baltimore	12.01 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Baltimore	7.40 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	10.40 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	2.10 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	5.05 p. m.
	arrives at Canandrigua	7.40 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Harrisburg	4.15 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	6.22 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	12.10 p. m.
	arrives at Canandaigua	3.40 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL	leaves Elmira	5.45 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	9.20 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	2.10 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.35 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Harrisburg	5.10 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	8.45 a. m.
ERIE EX.	leaves Williamsport	11.20 p. m.
	leaves Sunbury	9.40 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	11.30 a. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Canandaigua	4.50 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	8.05 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	11.45 p. m.
	leaves Sunbury	1.50 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.30 a. m.
PACIFIC EX.	leaves Harrisburg	11.50 a. m.
	arrive at Baltimore	3.50 p. m.
NIAGARA EX	leaves Canandaigua	11.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	1.50 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	5.15 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	8.50 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	8.55 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.15 a. m.
SOUTHERN EX	leaves Harrisburg	8. 5 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.30 p. m.

Mail train north and south, Fast Line north, Pacific Express south, Erie Express south, Southern Express south, Niagara Express north daily, except Sunday.

Erie Mail north to Williamsport, Cincinnati Express north, Fast Line south, Northern Express north, and Niagara Express south, from Williamsport, leave daily.

Southern Express south from Canandaigua daily except Sunday; connects at Williamsport with Erie Mail south ann arrives at Harrisburg daily, except Monday—connecting at Harrisburg with Fast Line south for Baltimore.

Niagara Express south connects at Harrisburg with Mail east for Philadelphia.

Erie Express south connects at Harrisburg with Pacific Express south for Baltimore.

Erie Mail north connects at Williamsport daily, except Sundays, for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

For further information, apply at the Ticket Office in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

FOR

PLAIN PRINTING,

FANCY PRINTING,

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

New Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, a. d., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, April 15, 1874:

Inventory of the personal property of David Beck, deceased, as set apart to his widow Hettie Beck.

Inventory of the goods, chattels, &c., of Christian Yoder, deceased, as taken by his widow Catharine Yoder.

Inventory of the property taken by Amelia Cook, widow of Anthony Cook, deceased.

Inventory of the goods and chattels of Levi Smith, deceased, as taken by his widow Mary Smith.

Inventory of the personal property of Samuel L. Kinck, deceased, as retained by and set apart by his widow Jennie Kinck.

Inventory of the goods and chattels of Daniel Forley, deceased, as taken by his widow Elizabeth Forley.

Inventory of the goods and chattels of William Johnson, deceased, as taken by his widow Mary A. Johnston.

Inventory of the personal property of Joseph Norris, deceased, as taken by his widow Rachel Norris.

Inventory of personal property of John C. Miller, deceased, as taken by his widow Martha Miller.

Inventory of the personal property of William White, deceased, as taken by his widow Massey White.

W. E. LIGHTNER,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.

Orphans' Court Office,
March 18, 1871.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April, next, (1874.) to wit:

1. Account of Hon. David Clarkson and Nicholas A. Miller, administrators of the estate of Christian Miller, deceased.
2. First account of J. Simpson Africa, executor of the last will and testament of John Morningstar late of Huntingdon borough, deceased.
3. Guardianship account of S. P. Brumbaugh, guardian of Mahlon, Laura and Agnes Brumbaugh minor children of A. W. Brumbaugh, deceased.
4. Administration account of Jane Miller, administratix of M. Robinson Miller late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
5. Account of Wm. B. Leas, administrator of the estate of John Lutz late of Shirleysburg, deceased.
6. Account of Jas. M. Stewart, executor of the last will, &c., of Mary Mitchell late of Jackson township, deceased.
7. First and final account of John Oaks, administrator of Rev. William R. Mills late of Jackson township, deceased.
8. Account of Thos. W. Montgomery, administrator of John F. Moore late of West township, deceased.
9. Account of James F. Thompson, esq., administrator of the estate of Cyrus Gearhart late of Barree township, deceased.
10. Administration account of David Black, administrator of James Saxton late of Huntingdon borough, deceased.
11. Account of Wm. Boyer, administrator of Abraham Boyer late of Penn township, deceased.
12. Account of Wm. H. Benson, administrator of the estate of Allen S. Houck late of Tod township, deceased.
13. First and final account of Robert Wilson, administrator of Wm. Wilson late of Jackson township, deceased.
14. Accounte of John Shope, administrator of Jonathan Shope late of Shirley township, deceased.
15. General Guardianship account of James R. Lane, guardian of Angeline, Mary S., Robert R. and Charles B. Baird minor children of Dr. B. D. F. Baird, deceased.
16. Second administration and trust account of G. B. Armitage, administrator and trustee acting under the will of John Armitage late of Huntingdon borough, deceased.
17. Account of David Etnier, Administrator of Peter H. Campbell late of the borough of Mt. Union deceased.
18. Account of Rachel and Alexander M'Call, administrators of James M'Call of Henderson township, deceased.
19. Final account of Daniel Harris, Executor of Samuel Harris, late of Penn township, deceased.
20. First and final account of John Plocher, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Plocher, deceased.
21. Administration account of Lewis Stever, executor of David Stever, deceased, as filed by Martin L. Stever, one of the administrators of Lewis Stever, deceased.
22. Account of Allen S. Houck, administrator of the estate of Jacob B. Fisher, deceased, late of Tod township, as filed by Wm. H. Benson, administrator of the said Allen S. Houck, now deceased.
23. Account of John Morrow, Excentor of the last Will and Testament of Catharine Parsons, deceased, late of Tell township.
24. Account of Jas. S. McKinstry, adnulnistrator of the estate of Marguret McKinstry, deceased, late of Shirley township.
25. Final account of Jesse Taylor and Jacob Taylor, Executors of Jno. Taylor, jr., deceased, late of Tod township.
26. Account of J. P. Snyder, Executor of the estate of Ann Snyder, deceased, late of Juniata township.
27. General and separate Trust accounts of John Scott, Trustee under the Will of John P. Anderson, deceased, for Charles H. Anderson, Ellen A. Anderson, (now Ellen Maguire,) Alice C. Anderson; and Guardian and Trustee of Alex. A. Anderson, children of said deceased.
28. Second and final account of K. Allen Lovell, Esq., Executor of the Last Will of Rudolph McMurtrie, deceased, late of the borough of Huntingdon.
29. Second and final account of C. R. McCarthy and Jonathan Miller, Executors of the Last Will of William Cunningham, deceased, late of Clay township.
30. Account of Wm. White, Guardian of Mary C. Skipper, minor child of Samuel Skipper, dec'd., late of Cass township, as filed by John G. White, his administrator.
31. Account of Wm. White, Guardian of R. C. Skipper, minor child of Samuel Skipper, deceased, late of Cass township, as filed by his administrator, J. G. White.

WM. E. LIGHTNER,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Register.
Huntingdon, March 18, '74.

PITTSBURG SAFE CO.,

167 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURG, PENNA

Manufacture

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, &C.,

which are unequaled by any other.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, RELIABLE SAFE,

purchase ours and you will get what you want.

Prices and specifications furnished on application

August20,1873-1y.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from thissource are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birthday of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FRALEY, Treasurer,
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Miscellaneous.

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Feb.18,1874-1yr.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The members of the A. M. E. Zion Church, of this place, have concluded to build a new church on the site now occupied by the old one, on the South east corner of Sixth and Moore streets, and in order to be successful they prayerfully ask the public to assist them in their undertaking. Their present building is unfit for occupancy, and it is absolutely necessary that they have a new house of worship.

Rev. J. W. TIREY,
JAMES H. GANT,
LEVI CHAPLAIN, Sr.
WESLEY MURRELLS,
Building Committee.

March4,'74-6mos.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OEFICE,
HUNTINGDON, PA., August 23, 1873.

Notice is herby given, that I have this day appointed J. Hall Musser, Deputy District Attorney. All business pertining to said office should hereafter be addressed to him.

H. CLAY MADDEN,
District Attorney of Huntingdon county, Pa.
August 27, 1873-1y.

1873. 1873.

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